

A 5c CLEARING SALE

This week for cash at the Cash. Below are a FEW OF THE MANY BARGAINS that we have to offer:

Outing Flannel, worth 6c, 7c, 8c. Sale price—	5c	Flannel quality, pressed Salt Castle Toilet Soap, 4 bars in a box	5c
Prints, worth 6c and 7c. During sale—	5c	Towels, good value at 10c, to close at—	5c
Peregrines, worth 12 1/2c. Sale price—	5c	Box Paper and Envelopes, worth 10c. During this sale—	5c
Handkerchiefs, worth 6c and 10c. During sale—	5c	Perfumes that are cheap at 15c. Sale price—	5c
Shirt Blading, such as French Braille, Corduroy and Velveteen, worth 7c to 10c. Sale price—	5c	Feather dusters, worth 15c, while they last—	5c
Ice Wood, worth 8c. Only—	5c	Whitmore Bros' Combination Shoe Dressing, worth 10c. Bargain—	5c
Saxony Yarn, worth 6c, 8c, 10c. During sale—	5c	Hosiery, worth 15c. During this sale—	5c

Every evening during this sale we will have a Linen Sale, both in red and white table linens at 1-3 off the regular price. This also applies to Towelling by the yard.

Cash Department Store

312, 314, 316 BROWN STREET.

Another Sale!

Our Annual Sales are always important events in cheap buying.

This week we open an immense lot of new goods, which are going to be put in at sale prices.

Look out for our CIRCULAR NEXT WEEK.

Should you forget your name don't forget the date of our Big Sale, which will save you more money than any sale this year.

SPAFFORD & COLE.

In order to clean up stock we offer the following big reduction on goods named below:

Men's Heavy Fleece Shirts and Drawers, regular 50c, now.....	35c
Women's Heavy 3/4 Wool Fleece Vests and Pants, regular 75c, now.....	50c
Boys' Heavy Fleece Shirts and Drawers, size 28-34.....	20c each
Misses' Black Ribbed Tights, regular 60c, now.....	40c
Misses' and Children's Union Suits, regular 50c, now.....	38c
Ladies' Union Suits, regular \$1.25, now.....	95c
Child's Fleece (Vests only), sizes 18-26, now.....	20c each
Any Ladies', Misses' or Child's Jacket in the store at exactly 1/2 of regular price.	
Boys' Suits (only a few left) at first cost.	
We also have a few shawls left that you may take away at practically your own price.	
Remember, you can buy goods as cheap, if not cheaper, here than in any store in town.	

SOLBERG & KOLDEN.

ALL HOLIDAY
CHINA-WARE
ONE-THIRD OFF, REGULAR PRICES.

Take Advantage of This Sale.

LEWIS HARDWARE CO., RHINELANDER, WIS.

WOMEN'S CLUB MEETING

Enjoyable and Interesting Gathering at the Home of Anderson Brown. Mrs. Janette Staples Assists.

The ladies of the Woman's Club held their annual social gathering Tuesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Brown, under the direction of the social department of the club. Mrs. S. H. Alton, chairman, apparently spared no pains to make the evening a success.

The Brown residence is an ideal one for such entertainment and all in the neighborhood of one hundred ladies and gentlemen were manifestly enjoying it one of the pleasantest functions of the season.

First on the program came a "Gypsy Song" by Mrs. Janette M. Staples, of Wausau, which was rendered with excellent stage effect notwithstanding the difficulty of so doing before a parlor audience. Being second she gave the sweet song "If I were a Rose."

Then came Rhinelander's new mandolin club composed of 11 or 12 players. Mr. G. Flaxstaff with violin, as leader, which is worthy of a more than passing notice, as it proved a pleasant surprise to the majority present, many of whom were not aware that such a flourishing club existed.

The third number on the program consisted of a couple of Scotch character songs by Mrs. Staples, whose "bonnie" Highland costume was the envy of more than one lady present and made us almost wish it were the style of our day and country.

As an encore she gave that popular and world-renowned ballad, "Coming Through the Rye," with the recent of a born "Scotie," and demonstrated the stepping from stone to stone, without, however, the meeting or the kiss which seems to have been the all important part to the "lassie" without the "diddle."

The Mandolin club again played another of its sweet though stirring selections, and then Mrs. Staples came tripping out in picturesque Spanish costume with the inevitable tambourine in evidence for a Spanish movement song, which well displayed the compass of her voice.

Another selection by the Mandolin club showed how well they had been drilled in time, as even without their leader, who had been called away, they kept together excellently.

The last number on the program was a short farce entitled "A Gentle Jury," given by twelve of the club ladies assisted by D. H. Walker as the all important sheriff. The "gentle" jury was composed of women from every rank of life and society. The dignified and commanding Mrs. Dingley, as forewoman, who was always "ready to do her duty," the meek and mild Mrs. Blake, the calm and placid Mrs. Jones, who never missed a stitch in her knitting and would always say just what she thought even if it was against "law and evidence," the sentimental Miss Jellison who could not "betray the trust of the state," the flashy Mrs. Fritz, who always quoted her husband's authority on all subjects; the sharp featured as well as sharp-tongued Miss Sharp and Skinner, woman's rights women; the anxious and worried Mrs. Small who had a sick baby at home; the young housekeeper, Mrs. Fort, who seemed much more interested in cooking recipes than in jury cases; the fashionable and hysterical Mrs. Dyer, who threatened what her husband would do to that "horrid sheriff" for keeping her shut up so; the colorless Miss Smith and Mrs. Fairly who knew nothing whatever about "law and evidence." Suffice it to say the verdict had its hands full with such a jury—out with the Giltis revolver and the Reddian's hat took the house by its formidable acting.

The ejaculations, first of surprise and then of disgust, were so genuine as to almost cause the collapse of some of the actors.

The ladies also took the several parts assigned them with credit, and no doubt the gentlemen in the audience could all echo "I told you so," meaning that's the way it would be should women ever have an opportunity to act as jurors.

After the program, refreshments were served which as usual lowered the tongues of the participants, and it goes without saying that along with the satisfying of the "inner man" there was also "a feast of reason and a flow of soul."

On the whole, the committee on arrangements was to be complimented for its faithful performance of duty.

Information Wanted.
A man by the name of C. H. Gibbs in Langley & Alderson's camp died at Star Lake last Monday, after an illness of short duration, the ailment being paralysis of the brain. The man had been employed by the company for two years and had worked fifteen months in one stretch. Nothing is known of his relatives or friends and as a deposit check for \$20 was found on his person, the company is desirous of knowing who to communicate with.

When passenger train No. 5, which leaves this city at 7:20 a. m., bound for Minneapolis, pulled into the little town of Kennan, some sixty miles west of here, last Monday morning, Conductor Woodruff alighted in his usual manner to attend to his duties, when he was met by one of the local physicians of the town, who quickly informed him that he was coming down with smallpox. Myron being somewhat of a joker himself, thought the physician was only in fun, but was soon persuaded to the contrary.

Heat once to skid prevention, turning the train over to Mr. Harbort, an old time conductor, but who at present is breaking for him, and went to his baggage car and remained there until the train arrived at Minneapolis, where he immediately put himself under the doctor's care. At present he is doing as well as the nature of the disease will allow.

CONDUCTOR IS STRICKEN

M. H. Woodruff, One of the "Soos" Line's Most Popular Conductors Stricken Down With Smallpox.

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The officials of the "Soos" line had the train thoroughly fumigated and everything necessary has been done to prevent the disease from spreading.

Several Rhinelander business men were on the train, and as is usually the case, excitement prevailed for a time. On their return home that evening all were vaccinated.

POINTS FOR TEACHERS

County Superintendent Myra Germond Imparts Valuable Information to Pedagogues.

The earnest teacher recognizes that, if he will excite profitable interest in his school, he must teach many things besides book studies. He must wake up the minds of the children and teach them to observe things about them; for according to Pestalozzi, "Observation is the absolute basis of all knowledge." Thousands of people lose half the wealth of the world from lack of power to perceive. It is therefore important that habits of exact observation be formed early in life. In order that the teacher should know how best to proceed, he needs to observe, read and think.

In the physical world the earth, rocks, trees, flowers, fruits, leaves, etc., furnish an inexhaustible supply of illustrative material suitable for any grade. Let the teacher determine what department he will dwell upon, and he can easily select his subject. For instance, a piece of steel, a lump of coal, etc., can easily be made the text for bringing in the uses of metals, the uses of coal and its formation, etc.

Now that we have a longer list of studies on which applicants for teachers' certificates must pass examination, we have every reason to expect that we shall have better qualified teachers. He who has studied literature is much better prepared to teach reading, a knowledge of English History will furnish many facts that will be useful in teaching United States History; a student in English composition will give added interest to the study of grammar; so, also, many ideas for the work in nature study may be gained from a knowledge of practical agriculture.

It is to be hoped that the teachers will not be discouraged at the thought of the extra work required of them; but will consider that they are fitting themselves to teach, with so much better skill, the common school branches.

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PASS TO THE BEYOND

Death's Ivy Hand Placed Upon Mrs. Isaac Wedge and George Nelson—Interment at Forest Home.

On Monday at St. Mary's hospital occurred the death of Mrs. Isaac Wedge. The sad news was the result of an operation for appendicitis which was performed at the hospital Friday, Jan. 31 and from which Mrs. Wedge did not recover. The lady had been ill for some time and it was finally decided that an operation was the only course left open that would afford relief. The case was found to have developed into progressive peritonitis, from which death resulted.

The funeral took place from the home residence Monday afternoon and was largely attended, interment being made at the Forest Home cemetery.

Mrs. Wedge was aged 41 years, and seven months and was a comparatively young woman. Her death, therefore, is a source of keen regret to all who knew her. The sudden bereavement into which the husband and relatives are plunged is hard to bear and the sympathy of friends goes out to them in their sorrow.

George Nelson, a veteran of the Civil war, and resident of the Fourth ward, died at his home Saturday after an illness of five days' duration, of apoplexy.

The old gentleman moved here a year ago from Stevens Point and built a home near the residence of Charles Woodcock in the Fourth ward. He is the father of Mrs. Grant Hamilton. He was shot in the head by a rebel bullet during the war and had a trephining operation performed. He wore a silver plate in his head at the time of his death.

John J. Nelson, of Stevens Point, son of the dead man, and Mrs. Margaret Mudgett, a daughter, of Chippewa Falls, attended the funeral. The remains were laid to rest in the Forest Home cemetery.

The funeral was held at the home residence on Baldy Ave., Sunday, Feb. 2, and was conducted by F. E. Wolfe, pastor of the Free Methodist church.

John W. Hobart was brought here last Thursday from Mather Bros' camp at State Line. His leg had been broken by a logging sled which had run over it while he was engaged in hauling logs for the company. The injured man was brought here from the scene of the accident by team, and was accompanied by James Langill and Louis Denton of Eagle River, friends of Hobart, and also by the injured man's brother, Dr. J. P. Hobart of Jeffris, who was informed of the accident by a telephone message. Dr. Daniels is caring for the broken leg at St. Mary's hospital.

New Chaplain for St. Mary's Hospital.
Rev. O'Connor of Akenon, has just been appointed chaplain of St. Mary's hospital at Rhinelander, for where he will depart as soon as his health will permit. At present he is suffering with bronchitis. Father O'Connor has reached the age when the arduous and manifold duties of a parish charge become too great a task, and his appointment as chaplain will greatly curtail his responsibilities, and offer the required leisure necessary to his feeble condition. No successor has as yet been announced, but for the present Father Lillian, one of the missionary fathers who have recently been conducting missions in the diocese, will look after the spiritual needs of the congregation—Catholic Voice, Green Bay.

It is not definitely known where the present chaplain, Father Adams, will be transferred, but will probably have charge of some parish located within the Green Bay diocese. At present he is not enjoying the best of health, and no doubt such a change would prove beneficial to him. During his stay here he has gained a number of friends who will regret his departure.

Brought In With Broken Leg.
Wm. Glover, a teamster employed in Stewart's camp near State Line, was brought to the city the last of the week suffering with a broken leg. The injured man was immediately conveyed to St. Mary's hospital, where he is now confined. Mr. Glover was at work in the woods with his team when the accident befell him, his leg being caught between the front of his sled and net work of harness, while the horses were moving at a steady pace, dragging the sled on the ground and breaking the bone before he could check the animal's speed.

Don Aml Club Dance.
The young ladies of the Don Aml Club gave a very pleasant dancing party in the New Grand opera house Tuesday evening. The dance was attended by forty-five couples and was enjoyed by all. Music for the occasion was furnished by Brown Bros' orchestra. The girls of the club cleared in the neighborhood of \$10 by the venture, which they will very likely repeat in the near future.

Will Give Entertainment.
The O. M. and W. club will give an entertainment at the Armory Tuesday evening, Feb. 11, for the benefit of St. Mary's church. All are invited.

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LOCAL BOWLERS MEET

A Spirited Contest for Superiority at the Game of Ten Pins Takes Place at the Stevens Street Alleys.

A bowling game that was full of interest to many, came off at the alleys on Stevens street last night. The game was of the match variety and there were eight players, arranged on each side. They were dubbed the "Fats" and the "Leans" and there was a motley looking line up there for the spectators to gaze upon. All sizes, all lengths, all weights, yet they could throw the balls down the ways and hit the pins—sometimes all the pins. Strikes were made with a astonishing regularity by some of the bowlers, each side having in the honors, but they were not so close together that the tallyman had brain fever keeping the count straight.

Three games were played on each alley, the "Fats" having the south and the "Leans" the north course. The line-up was as follows:

"FATS"		"LEANS"	
Wm. Lashley	C. D. Packard	E. C. Packard	C. D. Packard
E. C. Packard	C. D. Packard	E. C. Packard	C. D. Packard
E. C. Packard	C. D. Packard	E. C. Packard	C. D. Packard
E. C. Packard	C. D. Packard	E. C. Packard	C. D. Packard
E. C. Packard	C. D. Packard	E. C. Packard	C. D. Packard
E. C. Packard	C. D. Packard	E. C. Packard	C. D. Packard
E. C. Packard	C. D. Packard	E. C. Packard	C. D. Packard

The score sheets at the end of the third game showed that there was quite a balance in favor of the "Fats," the score for the games being given below:

"FATS"		"LEANS"	
First game, 917	1017	First game, 917	1017
Second game, 1115	1094	Second game, 1115	1094
Third game, 1061	1115	Third game, 1061	1115
Total, 3193	3226	Total, 3193	3226

Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Raymond Entertain.
Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Raymond entertained a number of their friends at a six o'clock dinner at their home on Atlantic Ave. last Thursday evening. Delightful music by the Mandolin Club was furnished during the course of the evening. Those in attendance were Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Shelton, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Brown, Dr. and Mrs. T. B. McInnis, Dr. and Mrs. Daniels, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Alton, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Lashley, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. John Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Becker, Mr. and Mrs. H. O'Connor, Dr. and Mrs. H. H. H. Lucinda Raymond, and Mrs. H. H. Weener.

F. S. Melberry to Leave Rhinelander.
F. S. Melberry, who has made Rhinelander his home for the past ten years, has decided to leave the city, and in the spring will move his family to Orono, Wis. During the past six months Mr. Melberry has been confined in St. Mary's hospital suffering with a serious affliction of one of his lower limbs. It was found necessary recently to amputate the afflicted member in order to spare his life. At present he is able to be about on crutches. During his stay here he has gained a number of friends who deeply sympathize with him in his trouble and will regret his departure. He has disposed of his large residence in the sixth ward to Peter Broscoe, who will soon occupy the same.

John Diller Makes Southern Trip.
John Diller of the Rhinelander Iron Company, left last Thursday night for Alabama, Tennessee and Washington, where he will put in some time looking over the advantages offered to an iron working establishment and machine shop. John has lately received several letters from prominent men in the South, who are anxious to have him locate there, and has been favorably impressed with the general tone of the correspondence. It is to be hoped that the outlook there will not be promising enough to warrant a removal of the shops from here or a reduction in the working force.

A Sick Thief Arrested.
A woodsman in Harrigan's camp at Manitowish stepped off from the straight and narrow path last week and is now languishing in the Vilas county jail in consequence. He had been paid off and was at the depot ready to take the train when it was discovered that he had broken into a car containing wooden goods for the camp and had stolen nine pairs of socks. W. D. Harrigan was promptly notified by wire and had Chief of Police Matteson waiting for the man when the train reached here. He was taken into custody and the Sheriff of Vilas county notified by telephone of the capture. The sheriff came over for his prisoner the same day.

Joe Zylka Returns From Idaho.
Joe Zylka returned from Idaho Saturday, where he has been prospecting for a location for several weeks. It is understood that Joe will not return to the west, but will resume work as head sawyer in the sawmill at State Line in the spring. John Chaston, who left with Mr. Zylka, is employed in Sand Point, Idaho, as millwright at a salary of \$1,500.00 per year. Dick Dugan is expected back soon and will resume his work in one of the mills here.

NEW NORTH.

REPRESENTATIVE COMPANY.
AMNELANDER, WISCONSIN.

John J. Canham, of Williamsport, Pa., is about to be placed on the pension service of 30 years, during which time he has been on duty but 12 days. Even this was through illness, from which he suffered last year.

The lady who went over Niagara Falls in a barrel is complaining because the managers of the St. Louis fair have declined to hire her to act as one of their attractions. Alas what show is there in this country for the artist?

In the three years of the American occupation of the Philippines about 7,000 miles of telegraph and cable lines have been built. All of the important places in the islands from Cape Maran on the north coast of Luzon to the Sulu islands are now connected by telegraph and cable.

A Berlin dispatch states that the imperial secretary of state for the interior has notified the tariff committee of the reichstag that if the members of the committee force into the tariff bill the amendment designed to provide retaliation abroad the bill will be rejected, as the government could not support it.

Leola Nixon, the new Tammany leader, a hard worker himself, tells this story of Edison's industry: A fond parent who was a great stickler for punctuality, took his son to visit the great electrician. Just before leaving he asked Mr. Edison to give the boy a word of advice: "My boy," said the inventor, "never look at the clock."

In the course of a speech in the senate, Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, took a dig at the Green Mountain state by saying: "No man in Vermont is allowed to vote until he has made \$3,000 trading horses with Massachusetts people." A ripple of laughter caused by the remark was turned to a roar when Senator Proctor, of Vermont, said in his deep bass: "Yes, and we'll vote."

Statistics just published by the Paris medical authorities show that since the first application of Pasteur's anti-rabies treatment 25,163 persons bitten by mad dogs have been treated at the Pasteur institute, and of these all but 107 have recovered. No wonder the city of Paris plans a magnificent monument to the memory of the great scientist.

Strange to say, the Jersey mosquito has some friends. A proposal to have the New Jersey legislature appropriate \$10,000 for the extermination of the mosquito will be opposed, it is expected, by members from Sussex, Hudson, Warren and Morris counties, who assert that the real stinging species of mosquito is a public benefactor, inasmuch as his bite is a sure cure for rheumatism.

If William H. Allison lives out the term in the senate to which the Iowa legislature has elected him he will have broken all records of continuous service in that body. He is now 72, but would not be older at the expiration of his term than Senator Pettus, of Alabama, is at present. The latter is serving his first term. He was born in 1821, and his colleague, Mr. Morgan, three years later.

The donors of gifts to education make an early beginning for 1902. Perhaps they mean to beat last year's phenomenal record. John D. Rockefeller has offered to double every donation to Yassar college made before next commencement day to an extent not exceeding \$500,000. No doubt this will spur on the friends of the college and of other institutions, and it is quite possible the ball thus started rolling will attain imposing dimensions.

By the will of Mrs. Fidelity P. Cresson of Philadelphia, a trust fund of \$500,000 is created, the income of which is to be expended in paying the expenses of promising students who wish to study abroad. It is to be hoped that some day a fund will be established to promote the study of art at home. Although it is agreed that a course of study abroad is essential to the artist, such a condition of affairs is unfortunate, and so long as it continues there will be no such thing as native American art.

We get reminders every now and then of the newness of many of the things familiar in our every-day lives and almost indispensable to the comfort and convenience of the people. There is coal, for instance. What would the country do without coal? Yet, it is only 100 years since anthracite coal was discovered in the United States. Preparations are now under way for observing a coal centenary in Pennsylvania—the one hundredth anniversary of the first burning of coal as fuel. This took place in Wilkes-Barre, February 11, 1902.

A representative of the German navy who recently visited American ship-building plants reported to the emperor that he found in this country "a splendid body of workmen earning wages from 20 to 50 percent higher than those paid in Great Britain and 100 per cent higher than those paid on the continent." What most impressed him during his travels in this country was the large use of labor-saving machinery, especially of the pneumatic boring, hammering and riveting machines, which, while familiar in the United States, are almost unknown in Europe.

In January, 1901, the British estimate of the fighting force of the Boers was about 12,000. During the year the number of Boers put out of action was reported by the British to be 14,537. Two months ago, in reply to an inquiry, an authority said that the government estimated that 10,000 Boers were in the field. Since this estimate was made 2,500 Boers have been put out of action. It is probable that the number of Boers has been underestimated; if not, the Boers have been overestimated. But a more acceptable thing is the source of the Boer supply of arms, horses, etc.

A WEEK'S HISTORY

The Important Happenings of a Week Briefly Told.

IN ALL PARTS OF THE UNION

All the Latest News of Interest from Washington, From the East, the West and the South.

THE LATEST FOREIGN DISPATCHES

FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Bills were passed in the United States senate on the 30th appropriating \$150,000 for improving the public building at Springfield, Ill., and granting to the state of Wyoming 20,000 acres of land to aid the state soldiers' and sailors' home. A joint resolution was adopted respecting the succession of the presidency in case the president-elect should die between the time of his election and the date of his inauguration. In the house the bill for the creation of a permanent census bureau was passed and the ways and means committee reported a bill repealing all that remains of the Spanish war tax.

Absolute free trade between the United States proper and the Philippine islands was urged in the United States senate on the 31st ult. by Senator Morgan, of Alabama, who delivered an extended speech on the pending measure. The bill fixing the salaries of certain United States judges was discussed, and an amendment offered providing that the salaries of senators and representatives in congress be \$7,500 per annum. Adjourned to the 31st. In the house Mr. Payne introduced the bill repealing all the war revenue taxes except the tax on mixed flour. The ways and means committee was directed to investigate revenue legislation.

The United States senate was not in session on the 31st. The house after the transaction of some minor business, which included the passage of a rebate bill to prohibit the sale of freemasonry and intoxicating liquors in the New Hebrides, devoted the day to eulogies on the life and public services of the late Representative Brodus, of Pennsylvania.

FROM WASHINGTON.
On the 31st ult. the amount of gold in the treasury was \$15,975,205, the highest point ever reached in the history of the government.

A building to cost \$7,000,000 is planned for the state department and department of justice at Washington. The president has issued an order forbidding federal employees from making congress to increase their pay, dismissal being the penalty.

The statement of the public debt issued on the 31st shows that the debt decreased \$2,107,125 during the month of January. The cash balance in the treasury was \$23,706,616. The total debt, less the cash in the treasury, amounts to \$1,003,926,593.

L. M. Shaw has taken the oath of office as secretary of the treasury. Continuing his testimony before the senate committee, Gov. Taft said the salvation of the Philippines depends upon their education.

Receipts of the government during January were \$13,512,112 and expenditures \$13,518,277, leaving a surplus for the month of \$5,032,565, against \$7,100,000 in January, 1901.

The total circulation of national bank notes at the close of business January 31 was \$229,441,612, an increase for the year of \$12,622,741.

THE EAST.
Exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the seven days ended on the 31st ult. aggregated \$2,137,125,212, against \$2,225,231,075 the previous week. The increase compared with the corresponding week of last year was 5.9.

In the United States there were 203 business failures in the seven days ended on the 31st ult., against 231 the week previous, and 222 the corresponding week of last year.

Dun's review of trades says spring orders are usually early and heavy and the snow insures good wheat crops.

At Elizabethport, N. J., the submarine torpedo boat Flunger has been launched.

Edward and John Edlie, the murderers who escaped from the Pittsburg jail, died at Butler, Pa., and their companion, Mrs. Soffel, was in a critical condition. It transpires that the wounds of the three were self-inflicted.

J. D. Rockefeller has pledged a \$1,000,000 gift to Harvard university. At Waterbury, Conn., fire destroyed property in the business part of the city worth \$2,000,000.

Owing to a strike at the American woolen mills at Olneyville, R. I., 6,000 operatives are out.

Cities on the Atlantic coast have been swept by a storm that did great damage.

WEST AND SOUTH.
For the first time in the memory of the oldest inhabitant snow fell at San Diego, Cal.

Flames destroyed the Atlantic hotel and other property in Norfolk, Va., the loss being \$900,000.

A Chinaman named Lum Yon, who murdered Oscar Bloom August 6 last, was hanged at South Bend, Wash.

In Chicago Judge Tuley appointed Elmer Washburn receiver for the Zion lake industries in the suit brought by Stevenson. Dowie's business and religious methods were scored by the court.

A train on the Alton road was derailed by an open switch near Pontiac, Ill., the coaches overturned and five persons injured.

Prof. W. G. Williams, the noted educator of the Ohio Wesleyan university, and the oldest teacher in the service of the Methodist church in America, died in Delaware, O., aged 90 years.

Judge Cantrell overruled at Frankfort, Ky., the motion for a new trial in the Jim Howard case and sentenced him to imprisonment for life.

C. O. Hartz, a wealthy Chicago livery man, was shot and killed by Edward Coughlin, an employee, in a dispute over seven dollars.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Debate in parliament on the Boer struggle so far has cost the British government \$29,350,000.

To develop South African mines a British syndicate with \$12,500,000 capital has been organized.

Holland has been refused permission by the British government to send a commission to the Boers.

Two hundred Japanese soldiers froze to death in a practice march over snow.

Anything less than a 50 per cent. cut on sugar duty means anarchy on the islands, says President-elect Palma of Cuba.

By an explosion in the Honda mines in Mexico 100 miners were killed.

In Berlin Ambassador White called upon Prince Henry and assured him of a cordial welcome to the United States.

For his third term J. Santos Zelaya has been inaugurated president of Nicaragua.

China's empress dowager has issued an edict directing that the custom of binding the feet of women be stopped.

Storms in northern Italy caused floods, in which 40 lives were lost and one village destroyed.

LATER NEWS.

Heater Turner shot his brother James dead at Alexander, Ky., but not before James had struck Heater on the head with a hatchet, inflicting fatal injuries.

Seven bandits entered the Pecos Mercantile company's store at Fort Samuels, N. M., shot F. Deabonick dead, wounded Francisco Lamora, stole \$500 worth of goods, robbed the postoffice and escaped.

Eighty-four bodies and sixteen men barely alive were taken from the Honda mines at Eagle Pass, Texas. The shaft had 118 men enrolled and eighteen are still missing.

A circular letter has been received by members of the senate from Gen. Wood, military governor of Cuba, urging concessions on Cuban sugar coming into the United States. It is dated at Havana, Jan. 30.

In a fire near Wise postoffice in Monongahela county, W. Va., Blanch, infant child of Thompson Glover, was burned to death, two other children were perhaps fatally burned, and Mr. and Mrs. Glover were seriously burned while trying to escape from their house.

Scurvy is prevailing in and about Nome to an alarming degree. A great lack of all kinds of free vegetables is apparent. The poor of Nome are providing a heavy tax on the charity of the camp. Distitution is general. There have been no arrivals from the outside since navigation closed.

The United States training ship Buffalo arrived at Kingston, Jamaica.

The freedom of New York city will be tendered Prince Henry Feb. 25.

Robert F. Stone, said by the police to be wanted in Boston on a charge of forgery, was arrested in Chicago, as he was about to board a train for Denver at the Chicago and Northwestern station.

A thousand Maoris in New Zealand have volunteered to do garrison duty anywhere in the British dominions, with the object of relieving a like number of British troops for service in South Africa.

Four persons were killed and one fatally injured as a result of a gasoline explosion in the bakery of George Carver at Boyertown, Pa.

The steamer Caracas which arrived at New York from Porto Rico, had on board 1,750,000 cigars the largest cargo of cigars ever brought to the U. S. from Porto Rico.

MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

Mark Twain's "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn" are to be dramatized.

A Chinese dressed as a woman attempted to enter Ogdensburg, N. Y., from Canada.

Local capitalists will construct a \$10,000,000 bridge across the St. Lawrence river at Montreal.

Millions of acres in Louisiana, California and Texas are offered to homeseekers by railroads.

New York capitalists will construct a \$10,000,000 bridge across the St. Lawrence river at Montreal.

L. E. Cooley says 25,000 Americans can engage in profitable business along the Nicaragua canal right of way.

The Chinese government refused to pay \$24,000 in salaries due foreign professors of the Imperial university.

An arbitration board of preachers awarded a Baptist pastor at Portsmouth, Va., \$250 for 202 sermons lost in a railroad wreck.

A St. Louis judge ruled in a damage case against a street railway company that "smooth" nickels must be accepted at their face value.

The sum of nearly \$1,000,000 was sent by postal orders from persons in the United States to friends in Norway during the year 1901.

BLAZE BRINGS RUIN.

The Business Center of Waterbury, Conn., Swept by Fire.

Many Blocks in Ashes—The Losers Will Aggregate Fully \$2,000,000—Some Millions Called Out to Guard Streets.

Waterbury, Conn., Feb. 3, 4 a. m.—With a gale blowing at the rate of 50 miles an hour, the city of Waterbury spent the night battling for life. Beginning at seven o'clock with a general alarm, to which the local department was slow in responding, calling for help from its immediate neighbors among Connecticut cities three hours later, and ending with a general call upon the fire departments of southern New England municipalities, the city kept up an unequal and losing fight.

Loss About \$2,000,000.
The total loss will be in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000, unless the fire, which is now practically under control, starts up anew, which is not likely, as most of the big buildings are gone.

The state militia is guarding the town, and many thieves have been arrested while trying to rob residences temporarily deserted.

In a panic caused by the fire there were many rumors of accidents and fatalities, but at the Waterbury hospital it was said that no accidents nor deaths had been reported there.

Under control at 2:30 a. m.
The fire at 3:30 was under control, with moderating wind. The flames are not out by any means, though it is believed they can now be confined within the area already burned.

Till midnight it seemed as if little more than \$1,000,000 would be the total. The entire business section of the city is wiped out, and the fire-fighters are limiting their efforts to simply preserve the immense brass manufacturing across the Naugatuck river and the residential sections.

Starts in Dry Goods Store.
The fire had its origin in a burst of flame and smoke and a terrific explosion on the third floor of the Reid & Hughes Dry Goods company's five-story building in Bank street at 6:30 o'clock Sunday night, and half an hour later it had swept beyond the brick walls that intervened and was roaring through half a dozen other structures on the same side of the street. Then the wind carried the flames across the road, over the heads of the firemen, and landed three big buildings on the opposite side of the thoroughfare. From there it gained another street, and, marching on, whirling around corners and mounting over roofs, soon threatened to destroy the better part of the entire city.

Cities Read Better.
The Waterbury fire department found itself helpless to cope with the danger and urgent appeals were sent to neighboring cities. Engines from New Haven, Naugatuck, Bridgeport, Torrington, Providence and other nearby points were loaded on flat cars and sent to the stricken city at a rate of speed that eclipsed the usual time for passenger trains. With even these reinforcements it was found a difficult task to stop the work of destruction.

When the flames jumped from the 11th building to the Jones & Morgan establishment the local fire department sent its first appeal for help from outside the city. The message was still on the wires when the wind had carried the flames across the street and fired the buildings over there.

Destruction Spreads.
Bank street, with South Main and Grand streets, forms a triangle at this point of the city, and by nine o'clock every section of the three-cornered formation was at the mercy of the flames. The old post office, the Franklin hotel and its annex, the old Waterbury American building, the plant of the New England Engineering company, the Masonic temple, O'Connor's block, the McGrath building, the Judd & Ashworth blocks, Contin Brothers, the Brownson block and a dozen other buildings lit up one after the other with the dull glow that marked the progress of the fire.

Some of the Losers.
At midnight the losses and principal firms who suffered most heavily were:

Grand streets, forming a triangle, the center point of the city, and by lines of oblique every section of the three-cornered formation was at the mercy of the flames. The old post office, the Franklin hotel and its annex, the old Waterbury American building, the plant of the New England Engineering company, the Masonic temple, O'Connor block, the McGrath building, the Judd and Ashworth blocks, Contin Brothers, the Boston Furniture company, the Bronson block and a dozen other buildings lighted upon after the oil with the dull glow that marked the progress of the fire.

OUR DUTY TO CUBA.

The peace of Cuba is necessary to the peace of the United States; the health of Cuba is necessary to the health of the United States; the independence of Cuba is necessary to the safety of the United States. The same considerations which led to the war with Spain now require that a commercial arrangement be made under which Cuba can live.—Secretary Root's Report.

I most earnestly ask your attention to the wisdom, indeed, to the vital need, of providing for a substantial reduction in the tariff duties on Cuban imports into the United States. Cuba has in her Constitution affirmed what we desired, that she should stand, in international matters, in closer and more friendly relations with us than with any other power; and we are bound by every consideration of honor and expediency to pass commercial measures in the interest of her material well-being.—President Roosevelt's Message.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Tea consumed in England is subjected to a duty of 12 cents per pound.

As a consequence of artificial propagation, the yield of rice in the coastal waters between Malte and New Jersey has in ten years increased 50 per cent.

The rates of illegitimate births in some foreign cities are: Vienna and Prague, 25 per cent; Stockholm, 20; Paris, 25; Munich, 25; Copenhagen, 25; St. Petersburg, 25; Madrid, 25; Dresden, 20; Rome, 15; Berlin, 15.

Three hard-fisted native convicts jumped off a mail train in Bengal while it was going at 40 miles an hour. Two Sikh warders jumped after them. Two of the convicts were killed and one of the warders injured.

In 1900 there were in the United States 373 boiler explosions, by which 265 persons were killed and 523 wounded. In Great Britain, during the same period, only 24 persons were killed and 65 wounded by boiler explosions.

FROM SASKATCHEWAN, WESTERN CANADA.

In a letter written from Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, one of the districts of Western Canada, by Henry Laughlin to Dr. C. T. Field, of Chateau, Michigan, and which appeared in the Great City (Michigan) "Clarion," appeared the following:

"If any one should ask you how I like it up here, tell them I am perfectly well satisfied; for me it is just the place. I have as good a piece of land as ever laid out doors. Wouldn't exchange it for the whole of Lake country, or at least the township of Chateau."

"Of course I have not been here very long, but as much of the country as I have seen, it cannot be beat anywhere. We had good crops here last fall as I ever saw, and everything gets ripe in good shape. We had as good ripe potatoes as I ever ate in my life. There is no better place for stock on the continent than here. Horses and cattle will do as good running out all winter here, as they do where they are fed all winter there. Have built me a residence and now all I want is a wife to keep house for me. I have some breaking already done on my place, but next summer I intend to have more done and then I will be ready for business."

"We have had a very fine winter so far. It has not been much below zero, if any, except about a week in the middle of November. It has been quite cold the past day or two. We are in log shanties, and they are just mudied up on the outside, and nothing has frozen on the inside as yet. There is no wind or rain, just nice steady weather all the time."

Apply to any agent of the Canadian Government.

GENERALITIES OF INTEREST.

The refining of sugar was invented in Antwerp, in the sixteenth century.

There are in the United Kingdom only 603 farms of over 1,000 acres apiece.

Two hundred canals have been charted on the surface of Mars. The narrowest are 20 miles wide.

The latest thing in knickers has a small mirror enframed in it, so that a visitor can see whether his or her personal appearance is correct before entering the house.

Sumatra raises more pepper than any other island of the world. The greater part of Sumatra is practically unknown. The very best of our Java coffee comes from Sumatra.

In Austria every race course is provided with a "casualty room" for the treatment of all cases of accident, and a surgeon is always in attendance there during race meetings.

The parlor of a Ft. Scott (Kas.) church delivered a sermon in verse the other Sunday night—a feat which had not been previously attempted since the days of Solomon.

IS DIABETES CURABLE?

Halo, I. C. Jan. 27th.—In answer, Mrs. L. C. Powers of this place has this to say:

"I had Kidney Trouble which, neglected, finally ran into Diabetes; my teeth all got loose and part of them came out; I passed from one-and-a-half to two gallons of water in twenty-four hours, and such a burning sensation attended it that I could hardly bear it. I lost forty pounds in flesh and was very much discouraged."

"Two doctors treated me and I took every Kidney Medicine I could hear of, but got no relief whatever from anything till I began to use Dodd's Kidney Pills."

"Seven boxes of this remedy drove away every symptom I have mentioned."

SALZEN'S LIGHTNING CABBAGE. This is the earliest cabbage in the world and the most reliable for market gardeners and farmers.

By the way, there is lots of money to be made on this cabbage. Write for the full particulars, including the name of the grower, to the writer, Mr. J. A. Salzer, Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and you will receive the full particulars.

For 1860, and this is the first year, the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., will send you the full particulars of the cabbage, including the name of the grower, to the writer, Mr. J. A. Salzer, Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and you will receive the full particulars.

BABY HANDS.

Oh, little hands that cling within mine own, And clasp my fingers when I feel would go, Trusting in mother love to guide me right, In mother love to shield me from every foe.

Would I could hold thee thus throughout thy life, When dangers threaten thee, protect, defend! Tenderly comfort thee in every fear, Sustain and cheer thee to thy journey's end.

Too soon the fleeting years will give thee strength, To reach for joys in which I have no part; Another touch must soothe thy discontent, Another love than mine will fill thine heart.

Yet such is mother love! I ask no more Than that thy full lips smile at all I see; Unworthy of the great good name I bear, If thought of self could come to taint me and thee.

But in the golden present thou art mine—For me above thy smile, thy loving kiss; Let separation in the future lie, To hold thy trusting little hands in bliss!—Clara H. Edger, in N. Y. Weekly.

Old Slouch's Dilemma

There was once a young fellow who prided himself on being the champion long-distance author of the world. It was his proud boast that he had once written two complete and hair-raising novels of about 200,000 words each within the space of six working days, and he was wont to aver with confidence that he could repeat the performance with one hand tied behind him.

He was known to tens of thousands of youthful readers of red, yellow and pink fiction as "Old Slouch," and he wrote of strange and weird happenings in strange and weird places in a manner yet more strange and weird.

Old Slouch had started life as a printer's "devil" in the office of the Riverside Reflector, but he was ambitious and soon became an office boy. Then he took to night school and made such progress in the three "R's" that his culture was recognized in due time by an advance to the position of copy reader, in which capacity he was called upon to read several million words from the accomplished pen of "California Charlie," who was at that time the mainstay of the fiction department of the Reflector.

His chance came one night when a messenger arrived in hot haste from the lodgings of "California Charlie" to report that the gifted author was unable to finish the concluding installment of his thrilling novelette (entitled "Three-Fingered Steve; or, The Cowboy's Curse," for the reason that he was greatly inconvenienced by the presence in his room of three pink-and-blue zebraws with yellow polka dots and six old-gold lizards with purple tails.

The editor was in despair, for the Reflector must go to press in six hours, until the next copy reader volunteered to finish the story from the point where the lizards had so inconveniently interrupted it. This he was allowed to do, and he accomplished his task with such success that when, a few months later, California Charlie's acquaintance with reptiles and such land-lubbers in the inimitable ward the future Old Slouch stepped easily and gracefully into his place.

Probabilities never hampered Old Slouch. What his readers wanted were improbabilities, nor would they even balk at an occasional impossibility, which was just as well. In the most successful of his works, a tale of romance and adventure entitled "Wicked Bill; or, The Dumbest Hero of Moody Gulch," the talented author landed his people on the rocky shores of one of the Fiji Islands, shipwrecked, starving, and defenseless. Up rushed a band of cannibals bent on a good meal. Did they get it? "Over my dead body," said Old Slouch to himself and he wrote:

"It so chanced that our hero had once known a Fiji islander in San Francisco and from him had learned the language of those parts. He therefore addressed the leader of the band in the vernacular. Amazed and seized the savage cannibals. They dropped their cruel weapons, grasped Bill's horny hand, and hailed him as a brother. They were saved!"

But with assured success languor overtook Old Slouch. Only when he was penniless could he be induced to write, and that was why he sat one May morning with his feet upon the windowsill, looking out over the neighboring chimney pots, although he had just received an urgent demand for the first chapter of "Shivering Saray; or, The Counterfeiters' Stratagem." He had 26 cents in his pocket. Why should he toil? Why induce?

It was at this moment that he had a call from his friend Jake Mosenthal, whose father ran a pawnshop around the corner. He often took delight in inquiring of the guileless how it could be that Jake's father was his uncle, although he himself was not related to Jake. Jake had a holiday and he was planning a sailing party. A friend of his had loaned him a railboat that lay some few miles up the sound, and Jake and his sister were going to take a sail. Wouldn't Old Slouch join them? Old Slouch thought of the 26 cents and guessed he'd better not.

"Oh, come on," coaxed Jake. "It's a fine day and Tim Morahan's going and Sally Peterson, too. What's the matter with you, Jayhawk? Had it been anybody but Jake Old Slouch would have had no objections about borrowing, but he did not care to borrow from Tim's brother, because—well, there were reasons."

At the mention of Tim's name, however, Old Slouch pricked up his ears. He shrewdly suspected that Tim was not far behind him in his appreciation of the good points of Jake's sister. Moreover, he was quite sure he could borrow from Tim certain coils of the realm. At length he decided to go, and Jake departed with an injunction to be sure and meet the others at the Long Island City station at ten o'clock.

One cent for a morning paper, five cents for an elevated ticket, and three cents for a ferry ticket landed Old Slouch at Long Island City with 27 cents in his pocket. He had taken good care not to be on hand first, in the hope that somebody might buy his ticket. Also for that bright hope!

The first words that greeted him from the radiant Sally were: "Oh, here you are at last. Just time to get your ticket. Hurry up, now." In vain he tried to catch Tim's eye. Tim was too busy trying to "catch Sally's." So he rushed hopelessly to the ticket office and, turning his back to the others, asked the man for a time table, which he thrust hurriedly into his pocket and hastened after the rest, who had started for the train.

They were all laughing and chattering light-heartedly, the very embodiment of good spirits. Poor Old Slouch felt very much downcast as he followed them through the gate. He thought of simulating a sudden illness, but he did not want to frighten Tim, and then that scamp of a Tim was sticking so persistently to her side!

So he rattled his 27 cents bravely in his pocket and clambered doggedly aboard the train. He even squandered two precious nickels in the purchase of peanuts, for, thought he, "27 cents are no more use to me than 7. Let me therefore cultivate a reputation for liberality."

While the rest were chatting with all the enthusiasm of care-free youth Old Slouch sat miserably trying to figure out some plan of campaign. If Wicked Bill had been in his shoes Old Slouch could have saved him without turning a hair. "At this critical juncture," he would have written, "Bill anxiously thrust his hand into the pocket of his coat. His index finger discovered a hole in the lining, and at the bottom of the aperture, he felt something flat and hard. Breathlessly our hero drew it forth. It was a twenty-dollar gold piece!"

But fertile as Old Slouch was in resources for the relief of suffering bandits and imprisoned and impoverished heroes, he was absolutely bereft of invention in his own behalf. So disturbed was he that when the bright-eyed Tim turned from the attentive Tim before he could repair his error. "Tickets!" said the conductor, sharply. The dazed summons had come and found him still unprepared. Old Slouch began to fumble through his pockets. Everybody else had the necessary pastebords, but Old Slouch still fumbled, getting redder and redder every moment. The conductor looked at him with increasing sternness.

"I—er—I'm afraid," murmured Old Slouch, faintly, when his search had obviously become a farce. "I'm afraid I've lost my ticket."

"Didn't you drop it on the floor?" suggested Jake. All hands scrutinized the floor.

"Well, well!" said the conductor, impatiently. "You'll have to pay your fare then."

"To be sure," said Old Slouch, miserably, and he felt for his 17 cents. "Well, I declare," he exclaimed in well-simulated amazement. "I haven't any money."

"What!" roared Tim. Had Old Slouch been himself he would have detected something very like consternation in his friend's tone. As it was, he saw only ridicule and he took a fatal step. "That is to say," he went on, pulling himself together, "nothing but a \$20 bill."

"That's all right," said the friendly Jake. "I'll pay it. Here you are." And he gave the conductor 20 cents.

Tim rose and sauntered up the aisle. "Come and have a smoke!" he said to Old Slouch. The latter responded with alacrity. Here was his opportunity at last. But as the door of the smoker closed on them Tim broke out: "Say, old man, you nearly scared me into a fit. I had only enough to buy my ticket one way, but I came along because I knew I could borrow a dollar or two from you."

Old Slouch collapsed. "I near fell on the floor," his tormentor went on, "when you said you didn't have any coin, but when you mentioned the fifty, why, I knew it was all right."

"But it ain't," Old Slouch replied, weakly.

"Not a cent," said Old Slouch, huskily. "I was going to borrow from you."

"Well," said Tim, when he had partially recovered from the blow, "you'll have to touch Jake."

"Rather not," said Old Slouch, shortly. "You do it."

"Rather not myself." Here the two looked in opposite directions.

"One of us has got to," said Tim at last.

"Match you for it," from the distinguished author. So they matched and Old Slouch lost.

It spoiled his day. Tim was disappointed to be nice to him, but he was so cheerful, thinking all the while of the unpleasant task that awaited him, that he turned in despair to Tim, who had never been in better spirits in his life. It was a beautiful moonlight night and they planned to return to the dock in time to catch the last train for town, which left at ten o'clock.

They were about a mile from shore when the wind died out. They drifted by for half an hour. Jake looked at his watch.

THE CULTURE OF PINEAPPLES.

Interesting Facts Concerning an Industry That Is Attracting Commercial Attention.

Something of the interest that attaches to the pineapple is due to the fact that it is an American plant by origin. Like tobacco, the potato and Indian corn, it is a gift of the new world to mankind. The early Spaniards discovered it in South America, and in the seventeenth century it was cultivated in Holland and in England, though its use was confined to royalty.

Recent investigations of the department of agriculture show that outside of the larger cities in this country it is almost impossible to obtain a pineapple. The entire supply seems to be absorbed by the important centers of population, and none of the fruit is shipped to minor points. This would indicate, says the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post, that the market might be considerably expanded and, on the other hand, great areas in this country not utilized for the production of pineapples. Besides, our new insular possessions afford exceptional opportunities for such a crop, especially the Philippines, and in the Hawaiian Islands the plant is cultivated very extensively, even growing wild in many places where it has escaped from gardens.

In Florida nowadays pineapples are being grown to a large extent under sheds with lath roofs, which give the plants a sort of half-shade that is very beneficial to them. The fruits produced under such conditions are more tender and juicy than those raised in the open. Also, the sheds discourage frost, and retard the evaporation of moisture from the soil during a drought.

The gathering of the ripe pineapples is performed by men who are provided with leggings and canvas mitts. Usually the man seizes the fruit in both hands, and gives it a twist, so as to break the stem half an inch or so below the pineapple. Some skill is required, for if the stem is broken too short, the fruit is likely to rot in transit, and if too long it has to be broken again later. Thus gathered, the "pines" are hauled in large baskets or crates to the packing shed. In gathering some of the fancy varieties the stems are broken longer, and afterward at the packing house are cut off even with the fruit, the severed ends being covered with paraffin wax to prevent evaporation and consequent loss of flavor. Sometimes, when the pineapples are sufficiently fine to pay the cost, the plant is cut off at the ground and carefully wrapped and packed entire in a crate or barrel. Thus treated, with ventilation, the vitality of the plant being drawn into the fruit and causing it to mature much more satisfactorily than if it had been taken from the field and ripened for market in the ordinary fashion.

So much interest is taken by the department of agriculture in the future of pineapple growing in this country that a special bulletin on the subject is soon to be issued from the pen of Peter H. Rolfs, who has charge of the government's tropical laboratory. Mr. Rolfs (from advance proof sheets of whose work the facts given herewith are obtained) says that insufficient attention has been given by American growers to the utilization of by-products of the plant. Small and defective fruits can be worked up into marmalades.

In a ton of green pineapple leaves are about 60 pounds of an exquisite fiber, which is largely utilized in the Philippines and elsewhere in the east. It is one of the finest known in the vegetable kingdom, and fabrics made from it are among the most delicate in the world; they look like possum, and will almost float in the air. For lack of machinery, the material is separated by hand, the ends of the threads being glued together. However, Yankee ingenuity ought to be able to devise a quicker and easier method, and thus a profitable use might be found for thousands of tons of pineapple leaves, which now are thrown away in Florida.

It is recommended that canning factories be established in Porto Rico and Hawaii for putting up pineapples—a business which is not applicable in Florida, owing to scarcity of labor. In the British West Indies there are canneries which use from 2,500 to 30,000 "pines" each day, the peeling and slicing being done largely by women and children. The next by-products are to put the fruit into the cans, and, sirup, solder the receptacles and immerse the latter in a steam cooking vat.

An ill-fated Royal Heiress. The queen of the Belgians, who has just celebrated her sixty-first birthday, comes of the most illustrious royal house in Europe—the house of Hapsburg, and her cup of grief is more than full. Her hair is said to have been white while she was still in her thirties. The queen's only son, the duke of Brabant, died, suddenly under circumstances which suggested poisoning, her son-in-law was Crown Prince Leopold, who ended his life in a most tragic manner; her favorite nephew was killed in an accident, and her sister is in a lunatic asylum not far from the palace of Brussels. Queen Marie Henrietta has not neglected the social and intellectual side of life, however. She is a clever housewife, a gifted composer of music and as fond of her stud as she is of her camera and her piano.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Friend Oswald. Select large oysters and dry them out of their own liquor. Have a plate of egg and a plate of breadcrumbs. Place the oysters in the leatens egg for a few moments, then roll them in the bread crumbs, leaving them with the crumbs for about two or three moments. This will permit the crumbs to adhere, and then the egg and crumbs will not fall from the oysters as a shell. Fry in half butter and half oil until well browned. See that the butter is very hot before putting the oysters in.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Natural Sequencer. Father—Why are you so anxious to get married, my son? Son—Oh, heredity has something to do with it, I suppose.—Chicago Daily News.

THE OLDEST MAN IN AMERICA

Tells How He Escaped the Terrors of Many Winters by Using Peru-na.

Mr. Brock's Age is 114 Years.



MR. ISAAC BROCK, BORN IN DUNCOMBE CO., N. C., MARCH 1, 1788. His age is 114 years, vouched for by authentic record. He says: "I attribute my extreme old age to the use of Peru-na."

Born before United States was formed. Saw 22 Presidents elected. Peru-na has protected him from all sudden changes. Veteran of four wars. Shod a horse when 99 years old. Always conquered the grip with Peru-na. Witness in a land suit at age of 110 years. Believes Peru-na the greatest remedy of the age for catarrhal diseases.

ISAAC BROCK, a citizen of McLennan county, Texas, has lived for 114 years. For many years he resided at Bosque Falls, fifteen miles west of Waco, but now lives with his son-in-law at Valley Mills, Texas. A short time ago, by request, Uncle Isaac came to Waco and sat for his portrait. In his hand he held a stick cut from the grave of General Andrew Jackson, which has been carried by him ever since. Mr. Brock is a dignified old gentleman, showing few signs

of decrepitude. His family Bible is still preserved, and it shows that the date of his birth was written 114 years ago. Surely a few words from this remarkable old gentleman, who has had 114 years of experience to draw from, would be interesting as well as profitable. A lengthy biographical sketch is given of this remarkable old man in the Chicago Times-Herald, December 4, 1902. A still more preterious biography of this, the oldest living man, illustrated with a double column portrait, was given in the readers of the Dallas Morning News, dated December 11, 1902, and also the Chicago Times-Herald of same date. This centenarian is an ardent friend of Peru-na, having used it many years.

In speaking of his good health and extreme old age, Mr. Brock says: "After a man has lived in the world as long as I have, he ought to have found out a great many things by experience. I think I have done so."

"One of the things I have found out to my entire satisfaction is the proper remedy for ailments that

are due directly to the effects of the climate. For 114 years I have withstood the changeable climate of the United States.

"I have always been a very healthy man, but of course subject to the little ailments which are due to sudden changes in the climate and temperature. During my long life I have known several good remedies for coughs, colds and diarrhoea."

"I had always supposed these ailments to be different diseases. For the last ten or fifteen years I have been reading Dr. Hartman's writings. I have learned much from his books, one thing in particular: that these ailments are the same and that they are properly called catarrh."

"As for Dr. Hartman's remedy, Peru-na, I have found it to be the best, if not the only, reliable remedy for these afflictions. It has been my standby for many years, and I attribute my good health and extreme old age to this remedy."

"It exactly meets all my requirements. It protects me from the evil effects of sudden changes; it keeps me in good appetite; it gives me strength; it keeps my blood in good circulation. I have come to rely upon it almost entirely for the many little things for which I need medicine."

"I believe it to be valuable to old people, although I have no doubt it is just as good for the young. I should be glad if my sincere testimony should become the means of others using this remedy, because I believe it to be the greatest remedy of this age for catarrhal diseases."

"When epidemics of la grippe first began to make their appearance in this country I was a sufferer from this disease."

"I had several long sieges with the grip. At first I did not know that Peru-na was a remedy for this disease. When I heard that la grippe was epidemic catarrh, I tried Peru-na for la grippe and found it to be just the thing."

"It has saved me several times from a siege of the grip. I feel perfectly safe from this terrible malady so long as I have Peru-na at hand. I hope that Dr. Hartman may live to be as old as I am, to continue the good work of teaching people the value of his great remedy, Peru-na."

Very truly yours,

Isaac Brock.

For a free book on catarrh, address The Peru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O. If you do not desire a prompt and satisfactory result from the use of Peru-na, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of the Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

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SMOKELESS POWDER SHOTGUN SHELLS

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ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

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Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and so easy to take as sugar.

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CURE SICK HEADACHE.

JUST THINK OF IT!

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And all Bodily Aches and Pains. It penetrates and removes the cause of pain.

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The best remedy for all cases of hemorrhoids, piles, and all other diseases of the rectum and anus. It is a powerful and reliable remedy, and is sold in all the leading drug stores.

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The best remedy for all cases of hemorrhoids, piles, and all other diseases of the rectum and anus. It is a powerful and reliable remedy, and is sold in all the leading drug stores.

IT WAS A PRETTY PISTOL.

But it proved too expensive for the Bachelor.

"No, we don't keep a pistol in our apartment any more," said the girl who draws for the magazine and shares a small flat with a young woman who teaches in one of the private schools. "Not since an experience we had last winter. Before that we did, and we had a perfect beauty of a pistol, too," she added in a tone of regretful reminiscence, "silver mounted and handle inlaid with pearl. We spent a good deal more than we could afford for it, but we didn't like those plain steel things. Now it's gone, though. I had to give it away, and I don't suppose Marian will ever consent to our having another."

"You see, this is what happened: I was the one who knew more about handling a pistol, so I used to sleep with it under my pillow. We were both awfully afraid of burglars, and after there had been a series of robberies in our neighborhood we were so terror stricken that we were ready to take alarm at the slightest sound. One night, to our horror, we were both aroused by a creaking noise and then a light bump, just as if some one, tiptoeing around, had stumbled against something. For an instant we were simply paralyzed with fright. Then, looking tremblingly about the room, I made out over in one corner a tall, dark figure, perfectly motionless. I reached cautiously for the pistol, aimed it and fired twice. The figure did not fall, and the horribly strange thing was that it did not move or make a sound. Yet I felt sure I had hit it."

"Although we were frightened half to death we felt we must get up and fight the gas to investigate. By that time people from the other apartments in the building were rushing to our door to find out what the shots meant. Well, the light revealed matters. I had simply ruined Marian's new forty dollar coat which hung on a hook in that corner. The noise we heard? Oh, that was some one on the floor below who had come in late and stumbled against a chair."—New York Tribune.

A FATAL MEAL.

The Entirely Ending of a Crow Who Swallowed a Centipede.

"Saw a curious thing in California last winter," said the man who travels about. "I had stopped for a moment to chat with a man who was plowing, when he called my attention to a large centipede that he had just plowed up."

"Come along with me a few feet," said he, "and let's see what those crows will do when they find it."

"There were several large carrion crows that had been following the farmer and picking up the insects that were turned up, and they were now a few feet away, waiting for the plow to start again."

"We went on a few feet, and the crows followed. One big black fellow soon saw the centipede and swallowed him in one gulp. Then, in the expressive shape of the day, there was something doing in the neighborhood of that crow. He began to despair he mounted on his feet for perhaps a hundred feet, and fell head over heels. He was a few feet from the ground. Then he managed to catch himself and flew away again and away for the hills, crying wildly. He had not gone more than 200 feet when he lost all control of himself and fell like a shot to the ground. We went over to where he had fallen and found him on his back with his feet in the air, stone dead."

"In a way I know how that crow felt when he was in the situation. I hadn't formed my first spoonful of talcum sauce. I was joking friend once talked me in following."—Detroit Free Press.

How She Dreamed.

Husband—Mary, dear, did you buy that book you were telling me about on "how to economize in the kitchen?"

Young Wife—Yes, dear, and it is just too lovely for anything! It is full of recipes telling how to utilize cold roast turkey with mushroom sauce and how to make truffle omelets and appetizers and— Why, John, what is the matter?

He staggered to the fireplace. "Give me that cookbook, quick, Mary," he begged hoarsely. "I must either burn it or rob a bank to pay for it!"—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The Mirror in Photography.

Many amateurs in possession of a fixed focus camera, says Photography, have doubtless found a difficulty in obtaining a photograph of some object in a room through being too near to it. This difficulty can often be overcome by placing a large mirror in front of the object and the camera in front of the mirror. Avoid the camera being reflected in the glass by standing a little on one side.

Ready Demonstration.

"Do you think you can make my daughter happy?" asked Miss Thirysmith's father gravely.

"Why, I have already, haven't I?" replied Spooner. "I've asked her to marry me."—Smart Set.

The Man of the House.

Stranger—Is the man of the house in?

Ferranti—Yes, but the woman of the house won't let him come out.—New York Weekly.

Education is not in extensive apparatus and vast libraries, but in the touch of life upon life.—Ladies' Home Journal.

That tired feeling is often due to a strenuous effort to live without work.—Chicago News.

Questionable.

Willie Boorum—Pa.

Mr. Boorum—Well, what is it?

Willie Boorum (earnestly)—Does everybody in heaven have to have a harp? Can't little boys have tin horns?—Brooklyn Eagle.

Don't kick about the weather. When it rains, it settles the dust; when the sun shines, it dries the mud.—Chicago News.

Paris burns the wood of 1,000 acres of forest a week.

A Deathbed Question.

Not long before his death P. T. Barnum summoned his lawyer to the side of the couch where he was lying. "I am very much worried," he said, "about a certain matter, and I want to consult you. My neighbor keeps peacocks. Suppose some of them should fly over into my yard, which they are doing all the time, and lay some eggs here. Would those eggs belong to me or could my neighbor compel me to give them up?"

The lawyer, having duly scratched his head, answered: "Well, Mr. Barnum, I must take time to look into this matter. But the best thing for you to do would be to keep the eggs and let your neighbor sue for their possession. In that way your rights would be determined and we should have a very valuable test case."

"Well," said Mr. Barnum, "while you are looking into the matter will you find out how it would be if the eggs were laid by peacocks? The lawyer swore softly to himself, but never made any investigation."

Considerate.

An Albany lawyer with a penchant for billiards had occasion recently to visit a small town. While there, seeking to pass the time, he found a new and excellent billiard table. Upon his inquiring if there was anybody about who could play the lawdord referred him to one of the natives, who may be called John Jones because that isn't his name. They played several games, but the result was against the Albany lawyer. Try as he might, the countryman won.

"Mr. Jones," he remarked, "I have quite a reputation at home. They consider me a good billiard player, but I'm not in your class. May I inquire how long you have played?"

"Oh, for a spell back," replied the native. "Say, stranger, I don't want to hurt your feelings, but you're the fast feller I ever beat."

The Silent Boatman.

"Who can swim? Who can swim?" shouted a man who wanted to cross a river in a boat. A crowd of boatmen gathered round him, crying: "I can, sir, I can!"

Only one was silent and remained in his boat all the time.

"And can't you swim?" inquired the stranger.

"No," was the man's curt reply.

"Then you shall take me across," the gentleman had adopted this method to escape the importunity of rival boatmen in that part of the country. Perhaps also he shrewdly suspected that a man who could not swim would be the safer pilot.—Captain Francis.

Slightly the Home of Sulphur.

The beautiful island of Sicily, with its huge volcano, Mount Etna, and its most interesting remains of classic Greek architecture, is the world's great source of supply for sulphur. The rocks and soil are largely of volcanic origin, and the sulphur mines in some places penetrate deep into the earth. A common sight is a train of freight cars loaded with bars of sulphur as yellow as gold. Some of the greatest mines are close by Girgenti, the celebrated Agrigento of the Roman historians. About 10 per cent of all the sulphur produced comes from Sicily.

Mark Twain's Moving.

A story is told of the days when Mark Twain was a hack writer in San Francisco on a weekly salary represented by one figure, Bret Harte and Joaquin Miller serving on the same staff with like pay. A woman of means who patronized Bohemia and gave the impecunious strugglers many a good dinner saw Mark Twain, thinly clad and imperfectly shod, standing with a cigar box under his arm and looking hungrily at a confectioner's window. The patroness of letters asked what was in the box. "Oh," drawled the humorist, "I'm moving again."

Gambling For Prayer Books.

The ladies of the town of Arensburg are passionate card players. Since they are not allowed to play at the local clubs they make up games at their friends' houses and gamble all day through. As soon as the cash funds run short they take to various articles, mostly toilet belongings. Thus one lost a toilet, a third some lace and perfumes, and they even go so far as asking their prayer books.—Arensburg Telegram.

Slightly Mixed.

"Who was Ananias?" asked the Sunday school teacher.

After a thoughtful pause a hand went up toward the foot of the class.

"Very well, Tommy," said the teacher. "You may tell us who Ananias was?"

"Please, ma'am," said Tommy, "he was the fellow who sold the swiftest whale."—Ohio State Journal.

Still in the Ring.

"I hear your engagement with young Gotroff has been broken off," said the first fair daughter of Eve.

"Well, you are entitled to another hearing," rejoined fair daughter No. 2 as she held up a graceful hand on which a solitary sparkled. "You can see for yourself that I am still in the ring."

The Coming Race.

"I see that some English doctor or something says that we are developing into a legless race."

"How could there be a race without legs?"

"Easy. What's the matter with a steamboat race? At the same time, it looks as if a legless race would be a great boom for politicians."

"How so?"

"Everybody would be going on the stump."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Intelligence and the Suffrage.

Symonds—So you object to woman suffrage. I should like to know upon what grounds, if you have any reasonable ones.

Delcher—I've heard more than a hundred women say the men are all alike. With such an idea in their heads, how can you expect an intelligent use of the suffrage from them?—Boston Transcript.

Of Course They Do.

Hilton—Do you believe that man originally sprang from the monkey?

Dixon—No; but I believe that all women spring from him.—Chicago News.

An Important Alteration.

Approval of the report that some American modistes clothe fashionable patrons gratis in return for the advertisements of their wares the London Chronicle declares that D'Orray, "the last of the dandies," was much sought after to advertise the goods of the London tailors of his day.

Mrs. Pitt Rivers also says in her somewhat malicious "Gossip of the Century": "Such was the count's prestige that tailor to the Count D'Orray was a far more privileged title than tailor to his majesty. It was said, moreover, that the client whose custom was so profitable did not disdain to share its advantages. By a delicate arrangement, each time the integrations of the exquisite were sent home he was to find a bank note of a certain amount in the pockets. One day the tailor sent in a suit pur et simple, with nothing but its own merits to recommend it. D'Orray's surprise was extreme on discovering this departure from the established custom, but he was equal to the occasion. Calling his valet, he told him to have Mr. Studd's parcel returned to him for alteration, with a message to the effect that 'he had forgotten to line the pockets.'"

Tradition of Scotland's Thistle.

Queen Scotia had led her troops in a well fought battle, and when the day was won retired to the rear to rest from her toils. She threw herself upon the ground where, as ill luck would have it, a bristly thistle grew. Whether the fair amazon fought to the national costume of Scotland or not the tradition fails to say, but at any rate the spines of the offending plant were sufficiently powerful to penetrate the skin in a very painful manner. A proverbial philosopher has said that "the thistle stretch upon nettles riseth quickly," and the same remark holds good with thistles.

Queen Scotia sprang to her feet and tore the thistle apart by the roots. She was about to cast it aside when it struck her that the prickly herb would henceforth be evoked associated in her mind with the glorious victory which she had just gained. Her intention was changed. She placed the thistle in her cloak, and it became the badge of her dynasty.

The Little Girl Paid.

I heard an interesting anecdote of Jacob Grimm the other day. One of his prettiest tales ends with the words "whoever refuses to believe this story owes me a thaler."

One winter morning a little Jewish girl rang the doorbell and asked the servant if Herr Professor Jacob Grimm was at home. When informed that he was not, she said politely: "Will you please hand him this thaler when he returns?"

The servant took the coin, glanced at it curiously and inquired who sent it and what it was for.

"I owe him the money myself," said the little girl.

"Why? What for?"

"Because I don't believe the story about the wolf."—Berlin Letter in Chicago Record-Herald.

A Translator's Story.

An interesting little story attaches to the volume of Swedish fairy tales which Mr. H. L. Brackstad has translated. Years ago a Swedish friend gave Mr. Brackstad a book, saying, "Here is something you will like." He turned over the pages with the remark, "It isn't Swedish, is it, for I know Swedish?" "Not Swedish," was the reply, "but Swedish dialect." "Ah," said Mr. Brackstad, "can I manage to read it?" He tried several times, not very successfully. But one day he began to read the dialect aloud, and then he understood it at once. It resembled the dialect of a part of his own country, Denmark, and had been taken down phonetically.—London Chronicle.

A Queer Provision in a Will.

The following will, though not especially curious in itself, throws a curious light on the streets of London in the seventeenth century. John Cooke, among other bequests, left £1 "for the maintenance of a lantern and candle, to be lighted in the pound at least, to be kept and hanged out at the corner of St. Michael's lane, next Thames street, from Michaelmas day to Lady day, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock at night until the hours of 4 or 5 in the morning, for affording light to passengers going through Thames street or St. Michael's lane."—All the Year Round.

Just Look Out For Himself.

"No," Mr. Goldrock said gently, "I have not the slightest objection to your asking my daughter in marriage."

"Thank you, sir," said the young man with a title, but no cash.

"You go right ahead and ask her," Goldrock said meditatively. "I have given the girl a fine education and have taught her to read the newspapers. If she does not know enough to say 'No,' she doesn't deserve any better luck."—New York Times.

The Breakfast Hour.

Prospective Cook—What time do you eat breakfast?

Missus—We have it at 7.

No response.

Missus—Or half past 7 or 8 or half past 8.

Prospective Cook—That's better. O.K. give yer a wife's thril—Judge.

Not He.

Minick—Oh, you're prejudiced against him! There's this much about him anyway—he wouldn't stand killy by and bear a friend abused.

Sinick—Certainly not. He'd join right in.—Philadelphia Press.

Her Shopping Pocketbook.

Crimsonback—My wife had her pocketbook stolen three times within a fortnight while shopping.

Teast—You don't tell me!

Yax, and strange to say, the thieves got the same each time.

That is odd. How much did they get?

"Nothing."—Yonkers Statesman.

Poor Economy.

"My husband always says a week or two before Christmas that he doesn't want me to give him a single thing."

"Well, why don't you take him at his word?"

"I did one year, and it nearly made him sick. So what's the use of saving money only to pay it out to the doctor?"—Chicago Herald.

SHAMROCK SALOON,

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Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
Faint Famous Dragg, Beer and Bottled Goods. Try the Famous Scotch, Irish every night.
CHICKEN SOUP every Saturday night.

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FINE WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
LUNCH ROOM IN CONNECTION.
Meals at All Hours.
215 Brown Street, Rhinelander, Wis.

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A Specialty of the Celebrated
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FIRST-CLASS BAR IN CONNECTION AND LARGE BATH.
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If you don't care what you smoke—
If you want a good smoke, buy one of
"THE MOOSE"
Cigars. It will give you the full enjoyment of a good smoke every time. Made by
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If your dealer doesn't handle them tell him to get some.

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For the past thirty days we will sell, regardless of cost, our entire line of
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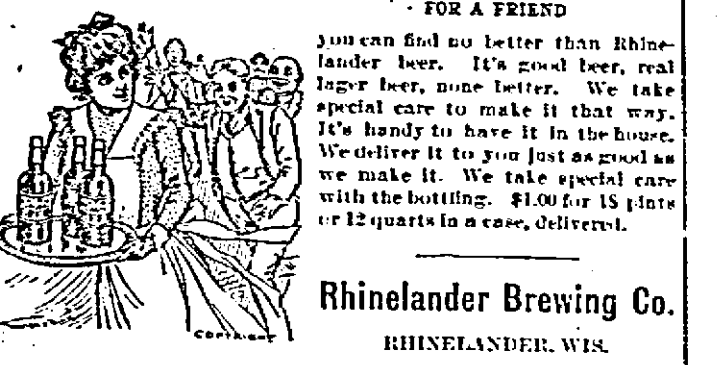
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A. C. DANIELSON, TAILOR,
has the finest line of cloths ever shown in Rhinelander, and guarantee to patrons the very best of workmanship and service.
PRICES EASY ON THE POCKET.
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BIG JO FLOUR.

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In the above line we carry the very best products of the Indies. A trial will convince the most skeptical of their excellence.

CALL HERE FOR GROCERIES.

We want your patronage and will try to merit and hold it by honest and legitimate dealing, if given an opportunity.

J. N. WHITE

"My Life Was Spoiled"

Lady, said the traveler, "by my wife's cooking."
"Was it bad, my dear?"
"No, it was so good, so good that my friends ate me out of house and home. My wife brought only the RICHELIEU BRAND OF PURE FOOD GOODS. Tremendous!"

RICHELIEU BEETS,

they were so juicy, so tempting, so sweet, and such a delicate flavor, so deliciously seasoned and appetizingly prepared, and so cheap.
20 CENTS PER CAN.
Try them, lady, and you will like them. Coming down the avenue, I saw a grocer's window filled with RICHELIEU CANNED BEETS. It was just

E. C. VESSEY.

BUTTER AND EGGS RECEIVED DAILY from the BARN FARMERS

CALL HERE FOR HOLIDAY GOODS.

We have a new line, bought to sell, bought to give satisfaction to our patrons. A line we can dispose of at low prices and at the same time give full value for money received.
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Titles perfect. This is the first time these lands have been put in the market.
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THE STORY TELLER

JOB'S COMFORTERS.

"If you had done so and so," they say, "You wouldn't be feeling so gloomy to-day; if you had looked with a different eye. On Christmas turkey an' pumpkin pie. You wouldn't be aching a minor note. An' kind o' things the world's gone wrong. You kind o' be a little, a little of woe. If you had only done so and so."

"If you had done so and so," your health would be as remarkable as your wealth. If you had been more alert to spy. The numerous chances there were to buy. Some corner lots or some shares of stock. You'd be owning a stone-front business."

"You'd never find your finances low. If you had only done so and so." Alas! it's easy and ain't it fun. To criticize when the job is done! In the tales that history has to tell. Each enterprise would have turned out. The pathway would always be straight an' plain. For this old world that is rattle'n' Cain. It'd all be happy, the books will show. If folks had only done so and so."

—Washington Star.

ONE FORTY-TWO ANSWERS "DE DOG CALL"

One of the new books that conforms to the requirements for direct class in history is "One Forty-Two," published by Herbert E. Stone & Co., Chicago. The book is a series of stories told by a city messenger boy in relating his varied experiences, and is especially interesting as depicting certain phases of city life. The following story is reproduced from the book by permission of the publishers.

WHEN I was de boss of de kids down to 16 offis, said One Forty-two, taking a fresh chew of tobacco and putting his feet in my waste basket, "de hardest work we had to do was getting out of answerin' de dog call."

"De dog call come in every Friday mornin' from an ole daisy what lived all alone in a swell flat buildin' on de North side. De ole dame had a rasty little white poodle dog, an' every Friday she telephoned for a kid to come an' give it a bath an' take it for a walk. She run a bill mind de company, an' all her tickets was charge. She never let loose of a piece of coin, an' de only way for a kid to play even on de call was to save his ear tickets an' walk both ways. So all de wise guys in de offis what was lookin' out for de dough used to sneak out of answerin' it. Besides what kid like to wash a little woolly pup in smelly water an' leadin' it up an' down de Lake Shore drive by a blue silk ribbon?"

"Course I never answered de dog call. If me an' Three twenty-seven was in de offis when de dog call come in Friday mornin' an' either of us was 'next,' we'd chase out one of de little kids an' make him take it."

"But one Friday de Main Cheese—dat's de manager—de gits here on me an' when de dog call comes in he goes out in de waitin' room where de kids is settin' on de benches an' he says: 'One Forty-two—dat's me—One Forty-two, I want you to hustle up to de North side an' answer dis dog call. Do you tink you ain't got nothin' to do?"



"O, WHAT'S DE MATTER?" SHE YELLS.

But go out on de swell runs an' play craps de rest of de time," he says. "Now you chase yourself or I'll tie a can to you—meanin' dat he'd fire me."

"So I gits a move on, makin' up my mind dat de dog call daisy'd never want me to bath her pup more'n once."

"She come to de door herself an' let me in."

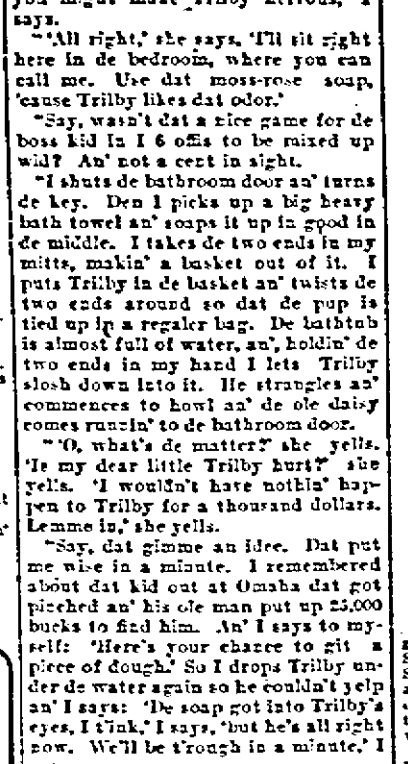
"Trilby isn't feelin' very well to-day, poor little dear," she says. "You must bathe her gently. Git de water nice an' warm," she says, "an' put in a little stickum powder so it'll smell nice an' rub him off nice an' dry wid dis towel," she says, "before you take him out for his walk. Better put on his pink basket, so he won't catch cold," she says. "He sure you comb out his hair little silky curls, she says, 'an' don't pull his hair, the sweet little precious,' she says. "What perfume do you want to-day, Trilby? Cream," she says, "de sweet water or de extract of new-mow'd hay," she says, rubbin' her face against de pup."

"Saf, dat game of talk made me feel like I had a cream-puff on. She had me groggy, an' I know'd dat if she didn't ring off I'll have to go to de mat an' take de count. So I makes a quick brace."

"I'm on," I says, "I'm wise to de hull graft. I know jes' how to bath poodle dogs. You jes' leave me an' Trilby here in de bathroom an' we won't have a bit of trouble," I says.

Most people know how prominent a part is played by the dog in Belgium, where he acts as the poor man's horse. By ones, by twos, by threes and fours, dogs may be seen drawing the milk carts, hauling the vegetables, bringing home the washing—doing anything and everything, in fact, that falls in other countries to the lot of horse or cart. What is more, the dog even takes his owner for an airing, and what stands in London for "the little dog's day" of London's Whitechapel or the classic Kent road is drawn by a team of dogs who move along at a great pace and who generally seem willing, happy and well-fed. But the Belgian dog has not stopped here. He is an ambitious creature. He is not content to do naught but drive. He

MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT.



Miss Alice Roosevelt.

When William recently requested Ambassador White to present his personal good wishes to President Roosevelt and to request the chief executive of the United States that at the launching of the emperor's yacht, which is being built on Staten Island, Miss Alice Roosevelt, the only daughter of the president, should be allowed to name the vessel, Miss Roosevelt is a charming girl, who made her debut in society a week or so ago. The compliment paid her by the Kaiser is one that will be appreciated by her as well as by the American people. The launching will occur early in spring.

TO INCREASE THE ARMY.

Retired United States Officer suggests a Plan for Utilizing the National Guard.

"Thinking men realize that the United States must have a decentralized army," said a retired officer, according to the New York Sun, "but many people are opposed to its material increase, even though our possessions are growing very fast, and the needs for a large military force seem imperative. I have what I think is a plan that will solve the problem to the satisfaction of everybody. While our people as a whole may be opposed to a large military establishment in time of peace, yet it is plain that our militia as now organized is hardly sufficient to meet the needs of the country in an emergency like that which confronted us when we declared war against Spain. Had Spain been a first-class power we would have felt our need very sorely at that time."

"What I would advise," he continued, "is the appropriation by the national government of a sum each year sufficient to make the militia strong in number and efficient in drill and discipline. This could best be done by providing for a 20 or even a 30 days' encampment for the militia in each state each year, the national government paying the officers and men taking part salaries equal to those paid in the regular army for the same period, each encampment to be under the command of some competent officer of the regular army."

"In 20 days a man can learn something about soldiering, especially as to how to take care of himself in camp and on the march. We would thus in a few years have a great army of, say, 250,000 men, ready to mobilize on a few days' notice, and almost as effective as regulars."

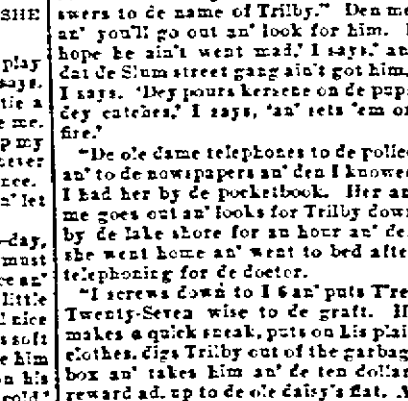
"The encampments should be held during the school holidays, and this would attract to the militia the students from the high schools, academies, colleges and universities, always desirable for soldiers. By adopting this plan the standing army could

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The Principle Upon Which This Great Commodity Is Manufactured.

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NAPOLEON'S VILLA AT ELBA.



It is reported from Rome that agents of Queen Alexandra are negotiating for the purchase of the Villa San Martino, at Elba, which was once the residence of Napoleon the Great. During the exile of the emperor in this retreat the island of Elba was visited by a large number of travelers from all parts of Europe. French, Italian and Polish officers went thither to pay homage to the great military genius. Near the villa is a farm which Napoleon loved to visit. These two places are among the most charming in Europe, hence the English queen's desire to secure possession of them.

be kept at a minimum and the government would still have at its call a large and well-disciplined force of citizen soldiers."

Has King for a Godfather. For the second time since his accession the king has stood sponsor in person for a nonroyal infant. The lucky baby was honored was the son of Sir Archibald and Lady Edmonstone. An prince of Wales the king was always willing to stand as godfather for the children of old friends. Among the peers who have the right to call their sovereign godfather are Lord Castlemaine and the Duke of Marlborough and St. Albans. Elder sons of peers similarly privileged are more numerous. They include Lord Newcastle, Lord Dalmeir, the little marquis of Handford and Lord Wandsworth. Another godson is Sir Albert Naylor Leyland. All are frequently reminded of the fact that his majesty is a judicious and generous giver.

"Tipping" in Old England. In reference to "tipping" it is claimed that there is a certain hotel in Manchester where the head boots pays the managers \$1,000 per annum for his job, and that he is able to clear between \$2,000 and \$3,000 each year.

Adopted Daughter by Marriage. Mrs. Depero became, of course, says the Chicago Tribune, Chicago's adopted daughter.

Hardy Germans. The German empire has 773 cantons, 213, England 143, Scotland 46. Denmark has two only and Switzerland none at all.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

When a man's wife tells him to "wait a second" he can form some idea of what eternity is like.—Chicago Daily News.

Merritt—"A man is as old as he feels." Cora—"How about a woman?" Merritt—"She is generally as old as other people feel she is."—Smart Set.

She—"You men claim to be the salt of the earth!" He (mildly)—"That, my dear, we have never denied your claim to being the pepper!"—San Francisco Bulletin.

Miss Cautique—"Some men are so stupid!" Mr. Pepper—"Yes, it's lucky, isn't it? It makes some women seem so bright by comparison!"—Somerville Journal.

"He is not a great poet." "But you confess you don't know what he means." "True, but I can't dismiss the suspicion that he knows what he means!"—Town Topics.

Mrs. Smithers—"I can't get Willie to carry in the coal or do anything any more. I wonder where he is!" Mr. Smithers—"He's over to Jimmie's, helping their boy carry in their coal!"—Indianapolis Star.

"I see you've got a copy of that new novel. I suppose you know it's a book of doubtful morality." "No, I didn't, but I'm glad to hear it." "You are?" "Yes, the last one I bought was of undoubted immorality!"—Philadelphia Press.

Morris—"Hear you have gone into the apothecary business. Do you know anything about drugs and medicines?" Potter—"Not a thing; why should I? But I've bought a Latin dictionary. I guess I'll be all right!"—Boston Transcript.

She—"For goodness' sake! What do you think of that voice?" He—"Fine, fine!" She—"Nonsense! It's absolutely unintelligible. I can't make out a single word of the song." He—"That's the beauty of her voice. You haven't read the words of that song, have you?"—Philadelphia Press.

HUNTING CASUALTIES.

Many Accidents Result from Carelessness with Guns During the Open Season.

In the first few days of the open season for deer shooting 12 persons were shot by accident in Maine, and five of them died. Others may prove to have been fatally hurt.

In about the same time the number of casualties in the Adirondack forests of New York was not less than 22. It is thought that full returns will show 25 or more men killed or wounded by other hunters or by their own weapons.

The Minnesota record has started about even with that of Maine. At least a dozen hunters have been shot, some fatally, by other seekers for deer and lesser game. Wisconsin and Michigan have been keeping step with the states which have furnished pretty complete records of their hunting casualties.

It seems quite probable, says the Cleveland Leader, of recent date, that the close of the season for deer will find not less than 100 men killed or badly wounded by bullets intended for wild animals, in the woods of six or seven states. That may prove an underestimate.

Meanwhile the amateur hunters of Ohio have been doing pretty well in demonstrating the perils of their sport, though they use shotguns instead of rifles, and do most of their shooting in comparatively open country instead of in the heavy timber of the northern deer forests.

Among the long lists of accidents which are published in the country papers of this state are accounts of the serious wounding of a farmer working in his field, by two men whose dog started up a covey of quail near him, and the fatal shooting of a young woman by her own brother, whose gun was accidentally discharged as he stumbled in running to show her the game he was bringing home from the first hunt.

Another young man shot his brother in the eye with a charge intended for a rabbit. A rabbit hunter who picked up his gun, with the muzzle pointing toward him, was shot in the breast and killed instantly. Near one town a sportsman almost shot his own foot off, and it may be amputated to save his leg, while another man let his gun slip while he was standing on a log, and was very seriously wounded in the abdomen.

A father shot his son while they were trying to kill a rabbit. The boy will recover. A lad of 19, who was hit by a charge of shot from his brother-in-law's gun, was less fortunate, and died. In another locality a hunter was fatally shot by his comrade. Rabbits were supposed to be their quarry.

These are only scattered incidents. Anything like a complete list of hunting accidents, of a serious character, in Ohio this season, will never be made, in all probability. But it is clear that scores of men and boys will have been killed or badly wounded by other hunters or by their own guns, before the last shooting of the fall ends.

The pursuit of wild creatures as helpless as rabbits, quail, ducks and partridges by men armed with deadly weapons of the latest type seems altogether one-sided, but the blundering of the hunters makes two lengths every year. More hunters take the field each successive autumn, and it appears certain that the proportion of them who are unskilled in woodcraft and in the use of firearms in the open country tends to increase with the great growth of the city population.

An effective remedy, short of the prohibition of hunting except by men carefully examined and then licensed, seems impossible to devise.

PA'S VIEW OF IT.

Little Willie—What's a dyck, pa? Pa—Why—er—I suppose it's a p... (He is thirsty, my son.)—Chicago Daily News.

Nothing Lacking. Sidney—Is a good match? Rodney—Oh, yes! She's pretty and stupid, and he's stupid and rich.—Pack.

NOT SIGNALS FROM MARS.

Light Observed in December, 1906, Attributed to Illuminated Clouds.

While far removed from the popular notion of signal lights from Mars the explanation of the phenomenon on that planet observed at the Lowell observatory in December a year ago, as made by Prof. Percival Lowell before the Philosophical society, was little less interesting.

By analogous reasoning he showed that the "projections" were altogether dissimilar to projections which may be observed on the moon when that body is less than full and which, he said, are caused by the sunlight illuminating the peaks of mountains or edges of craters, for the reason that the projections on Mars as observed on December 7 and 8, 1906, appeared at different places on the heat equator of that planet, traveled with great rapidity in the same northwesterly direction, rose to a maximum height of about 340 miles above the surface and disappeared. The phenomenon, he said, was undoubtedly caused by the rapid generation of clouds at a great height, which were successfully illuminated by the rays of the sun as it was setting on Mars.

In the discussion on the subject, says the Philadelphia Ledger, Prof. Snyder, of the Philadelphia observatory, stated that the Russian astronomer, Gogorsky, in an article recently published reviewing the physical conditions under which planetary atmosphere may exist, markedly confirms not only the observation but the explanation of the Martian phenomenon offered by Prof. Lowell.

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and made them one were driven by Leland Stanford. The spikes were three in number. One was of gold from California, one of silver from Nevada, and the other of gold and silver from Arizona. It was the completion of the most marvelous achievement in railroad building in America. It was an achievement that brought millions of dollars into the coffers of Leland Stanford, but he and Mrs. Stanford have returned many millions of it to California in the university they founded and in other ways.

When he was but 16 years old the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Stanford died. He was a promising lad who was studiously inclined, and he had said that when he became a man he intended to establish a great university. His father and mother remembered his words and the university they have founded is their monument to the memory of Leland Stanford, Junior.

Mrs. Stanford has never cared very much for society, and she has always regarded her wealth as a trust to be administered for the good of others. Most of her time in these the last years of her life is spent in planning for the university and in considering how best to dispose of the large fortune still left in her possession although she has already given away so many millions.—Detroit Free Press.

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HISTORY OF THE VEIL.

Its Origin is Lost in Obscurity, Although It Was Doubtless First Used in the Orient.

The custom of wearing face veils among the women of the orient is a very ancient one, and undoubtedly the wedding and widow's veils of our day are remnants of that old world fashion. The oriental woman prizes her veil beyond any other article of her wardrobe; rather than have a strange man look upon her uncovered face she will scratch a curtain, counterpane or her petticoats in her haste to conceal her features, utterly regardless of other parts of her anatomy which may be exposed by the action. This need not seem so very absurd when we remember that it is

TURKISH WOMAN'S VEIL.

a part of most oriental religions to keep the women in seclusion, and that Mohammed of blessed memory made the command a binding one.

Although the women of Japan, Corea and China are more or less secluded, particularly the women of China, who live in the zenana, they do not wear veils. While they go abroad in closed sedan chairs, their heads are guileless of bonnets even, except when severe cold weather makes some sort of head covering necessary.

Turkish dames of high degree wear dainty squares of white illusion coquettishly wound about their heads and faces, which cover but in nowise conceal their beauty. This style has been growing smaller and more diaphanous until now the Turkish woman's face is less concealed than the European woman's who clings to the close square of tulle.

The Algerian women wear yards of soft gauze about their heads and shoulders. When coming in contact with European men these are gracefully draped so as to leave but the upper portion of the face visible. The free-swinging of the Parsee women makes a dress skirt, covers a greater portion of the body, leaving one arm and shoulder free, and is then most artistically arranged about the head. The Nautch girls, who wear the curious nose-rings and expensive jewels on their feet and heavy anklets, make use of the sarong in their gliding dances, but they seldom use them for face covering. The married women and widows of the Basque provinces use a combination cloak and hood similar to that worn by the women of San Miguel.

Mohammedan women have a variety of face veils, modified by climate and the country in which they live. The Yasmak of the Turkish and Egyptian women is unknown to the women of India, who envelope their faces in the folds of long, narrow gauze veils or shroud themselves in their beautifully embroidered sarongs.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A WORD ABOUT GIVING.

Some Women and Men Who Consider Themselves Generous are Selfishness Personified.

"No, she isn't stingy, she's just selfish," said the old woman, speaking of a relative. "She'll give money if it's needed, she'll give a share of anything that grows in her fields or her orchards, but the one thing she never gives is a mite of herself."

"I'd expect her to send broth and jelly if I were sick, or blankets if I were cold, but I wouldn't expect her to come and spend the afternoon with me because I was lonely, or to be really interested in any trouble I had—or any joys, either, for that matter. I'd never think of carrying her any of my boy's letters to read, as I do to little Mrs. Stone at the corner. Tom's been away nine months now, on a voyage, and Mrs. Stone has heard every one of his letters. We've heard up together in her big attic the places where he'll go, and when she comes across anything about one of them in the newspapers she always remembers and tells me. She doesn't do it just to please me, either; she's interested."

"Mrs. Stone scarcely has a spare dollar to share with anybody, but you never think of that. I guess it's as much what folks'll let you share with them as what they share with you that counts."—Wellington.

How to Make Palms Grow.

If you want your palms to thrive indoors, sponge the leaves once a week with lukewarm water to which a little milk has been added. After this, stand the plant for two hours in lukewarm water deep enough to completely cover the pot. This is the only satisfactory way to water palms, and many plants are killed every year simply because they are never properly watered.

Something New in Tanks.

An alloy of aluminum has been made with which nails, staples and tacks are made to compete with copper. Among other advantages claimed for the new material is that it is not affected by the weather, and will not deteriorate as in haying roofs, lining tanks, etc., as the alloy is noncorrosive.

When to Nibble at Candies.

If candies are eaten at all they should be taken immediately after the close of luncheon or dinner and then only in small quantities.

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Three Possible Routes for an Isthmian Canal

Some Facts About the Nicaragua, Panama and Darien Surveys That Are of Interest.

This writing no one can say what route the proposed isthmian canal that is to unite the Atlantic and Pacific oceans will follow. It may be from Greytown to Brito across Nicaragua, or it may cross the Panama isthmus beginning at Darien.

Of these three routes that of Darien was the first surveyed, and has been the least considered during recent years, but it is of sufficient importance to warrant its mention in an article dealing with the possibilities of construction of an inter-oceanic waterway.

Of the three the Nicaragua route would seem to be in greatest favor in this country at present, and its only competitor for favor that of Panama. The Nicaragua route is 153.06 miles in length, and of this length 70.31 miles are in Lake Nicaragua. The summit level of the Nicaragua route would be 110 feet above the sea, and this level would be continuous from the Conchagua dam in the San Juan river 33 miles east of Lake Nicaragua to the

90,000,000 yards, and the estimated cost to complete \$111,000,000, and the annual cost of maintenance \$2,000,000.

Advocates of the Nicaragua route point to the fact that it would be nearer United States territory, and would also be a much shorter route between New York and San Francisco, the difference being 283 and 550 miles respectively. Advocates of the Panama route attempt to offset this argument by the fact that a steamer would be able to pass through the Panama canal in 12 hours' time, while it would occupy 23 hours to pass through the Nicaragua canal, and that the Panama route offers much less danger to navigation than does the other because of the existence of a much greater number of dangerous reefs, the shallow and storm-swept waters of Lake Nicaragua, and the difference in the methods of maintaining the summit water level, the Panama level being maintained automatically, by means of a waste weir, while the Nicaragua level depends upon the ingenuity and watchfulness of



THE NICARAGUA ROUTE.

western coast of the lake. For a vessel to reach this height of 110 feet and again be lowered to the ocean it will be necessary to pass through a series of eight locks, and to cross the continental divide at a level of 110 feet above the sea it will be necessary to cut through the mountains to a depth of 27 feet on the western shore of Lake Nicaragua, and the total amount of excavation needed to build this canal would be not less than 153,000,000 yards.

While the possibility of utilizing Lake Nicaragua has been looked upon as offering the greatest inducement in considering the Nicaragua route, the government canal commission found in this body of water many difficulties which will be hard to overcome successfully and permanently. The lake is by no means a broad sheet of deep water. Of the more than 70 miles of sailing necessary to cross it, nearly 29 miles will be in an excavated channel, the lake being too shallow to permit of the passage of deep draught vessels. This 29 miles of lake channel will have to be cut through soft mud. Nor can a satisfactory wall be constructed to maintain this channel, for the reason that below the mud bottom of the lake is found only a soft clay which will not bear the weight of such a wall, and constant dredging will be

employees. At the same time they point to the fact that the Panama route would be shorter between our eastern coast ports and the western South American ports.

It would undoubtedly take less time to complete the Panama canal than to build the Nicaragua. More than two-fifths of the excavating has already been done, and the drawings for the entire canal are ready to submit to the contractors for bids on the uncompleted portions. In addition to this the Nicaragua route calls for the construction of two harbors, while this work has already been completed at both Panama and Colon. Still another argument presented by the Panama adherents is that that route can be made a tide-water channel if the government wishes to do so, while such a course would be impossible over the Nicaragua route.

The third surveyed route for an isthmian canal is known as the Darien route. The date of the survey for this proceeds either that of the one at Panama or Nicaragua. Before De Lesseps applied to the Colombian government for a franchise for his company that government had granted a right of way across their territory for the same sort of an enterprise, and De Lesseps had to purchase their rights before he could proceed to the work which he never completed.

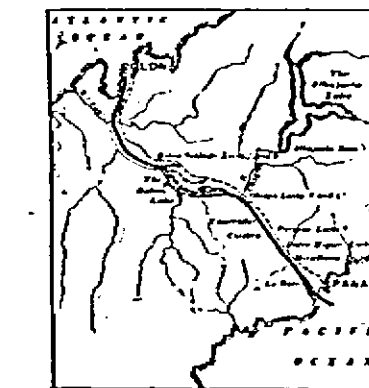
The one thing that prevented the men who had made the Darien survey from even attempting to follow the course for an inter-oceanic canal they had marked out was the fact that the entire course lay through practically solid rock. Today the building of a canal through rock would not be so difficult a matter as it was then, and there are many things in connection with this route that would appeal to the American public either from a practical or picturesque standpoint.

To begin with it offers the shortest possible route for an isthmian canal, being less than 26 miles long. It offers also the possibility of a tide-water canal that when completed would cost practically nothing for maintenance, as being built through solid rock continued dredging would be unnecessary, and being a tide-water channel the ebb and flow of the tides would keep the canal cleared.

So much for the practical side. Along the Atlantic coast side of the isthmus there rises a range of rock mountains. At Darien they are 1,200 feet high and extend inland for a distance of some three miles. To cut a clear channel through these from the top downward would cost almost an inestimable sum of money, but the first projectors of the Darien canal contemplated a great tunnel through these mountains. At the present time engineers who have given the matter any thought see no great obstacle either in the construction or maintenance of such a tunnel, pointing to the fact that it could be electrically lighted as well as fed with air from great electric fans.

But the Darien route is no more possible than is the Panama route until the government shall have bought the Panama company's franchises, for both routes lie within Colombian territory, in which the Panama company controls all canal rights.

DANIEL CLEVELAND.



THE PANAMA ROUTE.

necessary to maintain the channel. The water supply for the Nicaragua route would come from Lake Nicaragua, and the water level in the lake will have to be carefully guarded so that it neither runs too low, as that would stop the passage of boats, nor too high, as that would destroy the canal works as well as flood the surrounding country.

Other difficulties are offered by the San Juan river, the course of which is very crooked, and which will in many places have to be straightened to permit of the passage of heavy ships. After straightening the river to a considerable extent the number of curves will be 25, ten of which will be on a radius under 5,000 feet. The estimated cost of the Nicaragua route is \$190,000,000, and the annual cost of maintenance \$3,000,000.

The canal commission's figures of the Panama route in comparing it with the Nicaragua route show the Panama route to be but \$9,000 miles in length, of which 12.65 miles are through Lake Isthm, from which the water supply for the canal is obtained, it being at the summit level, 82 feet above the sea. The number of locks necessary in the Panama route are five. The amount of excavating necessary on the Panama route is

When Two and One Make Four. At a school in Kent an inspector was examining a class of children in arithmetic, when the inspector asked the following question:

"Now, John, supposing I gave you two rabbits, and another kind friend gave you one more, how many would you have?"

John—Four, sir.

Inspector—No, my boy, two and one don't make four.

John (quickly)—Please, sir, I've got one old lop-eared one at home.—London Spare Moments.

Not Exactly What He Wanted. "George, dear, what did you ever see in me that made you want to marry me?"

"I'm best if I know, darling."—Chicago Tribune.

For Distractions Congregation. Religious services were in progress in a schoolhouse in Cushing, Me., on a recent Sabbath, when a startling distraction occurred. A fox darted in through the open door, pursued by a couple of hounds, and in a few moments the animals and the clothing of the frightened ladies became alarmingly mixed. The women's screams at last terrified the four-footed interlopers, and they bounded off toward the woods.

Putting the Seal On. "He gave me a message to deliver to brother George," she explained, demurely.

"Was it necessary to kiss you in order to do that?" demanded her mother.

"Yes," she answered; "it was a sealed message."—Chicago Post.

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WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

Trade Rich Ore.
The report that ore taken from the farm of Mrs. N. S. Douman north of Prairie du Chien included gold and silver in remunerative quantities has been confirmed by assays made by professional chemists and metallurgists whose standing places their reports beyond the realm of speculation. The assays show bullion running from \$120 to \$175 per ton on samples taken from the ledge. The average per ton is about eight dollars. Indications are that there are millions of tons within reach and all facilities for reduction easily available.

Guard Against Smallpox.
Every precaution is being taken against smallpox at the soldiers' home on account of the prevalence of the disease in northern Wisconsin. Surgeon Merrill, on recommendation of the state board of health and the local health officer, is vaccinating the entire camp. In the future no furloughs will be granted to those wishing to go north or west, and everyone returning from the infected districts will be thoroughly fumigated.

Reorganization.
The annual meeting for the reorganization of the Badger State Long Distance Telephone company was held in Janesville with 200 stockholders present. The board of directors was increased from five to ten members. The indebtedness of \$32,000 was refunded and the head office was changed from Milwaukee to Janesville. C. W. Twinning, of Monroe, was elected president and E. W. Coon, of Elgerston, secretary.

Miss Church Sift.
Miss Libby Kirk, who hung her washing in the doorway of the Adventist church in Minnola and was hauled before the justice of the peace by a constable, has been awarded \$25.00 by a jury. She sued for \$5,000. She claims the church property to be here, as the congregation has not fulfilled the conditions in the gift.

Left to the Family.
The last will of the late A. W. Patten, the wealthy paper-maker, who died at his home in Appleton, has been filed in the probate court and besides his immediate relatives there are no beneficiaries. The inventory of the estate and the exact amount of the same could not be ascertained, but it was estimated at \$100,000.

The News Condensed.
Henry Bruns, a woodman employed in the Red Cliff Lumber company's camp near Bayfield, was struck by a falling tree and received fatal injuries. Will Hoeniger was sentenced in Cumberland to 60 days in the county jail for wife desertion.

Paper manufacturers from two districts of the state held secret conferences in Appleton at which it was decided to refuse to grant any union demands. A long shutdown was regarded as a possibility.

Elliot A. Carter, who beat, bound and gagged Leslie Bonnell and George Sypher, boys, and left them almost helpless in a cottage which he had set on fire, was sentenced in Eau Claire to ten years in state prison.

Coroner F. H. Janssen called three doctors to hold a post mortem examination in Kenosha over the remains of an infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Amos. Dr. Cleary says the child was smothered.

The steamer G. J. Grammer was launched at the shipyard in West Superior. This is the first winter launching for several years.

Overcome with shame at having so far lost his temper as to strike his wife, Arthur O. Hickman, a conductor on the Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light company, hanged himself at his home.

Rural free delivery will be established at Lone Rock, Richland county, on March 1. The service will embrace an area of 25 square miles, with a population of 420.

The dry kilns of Brooks & Ross at Schofield were burned, together with about 20,000 feet of lumber. The loss is \$12,000. No insurance.

Three new rural mail routes are to be established in Marinette county. One will start from the city of Marinette, the other will begin in the village of Pound and the third in the town of Grover.

Fire almost totally destroyed the plant of the Marshfield Lumber company. The loss is \$12,000, covered by insurance.

The 12-year-old son of Thomas Cashman died at Minnong from a cholera epidemic, brought on by whiskey which he had drunk but a few hours before.

Rabbi Caro of Milwaukee, announces that Abraham Simmer, of Waterville, Ia., has offered \$25,000 to build a Jewish hospital in Milwaukee.

Buddy Ryan, of Chicago, knocked out Jake Nagmer in the third round of what was to have been an eight-round event in London on Jan. 22.

Two hundred Indians on the Onondaga reservation at Green Bay are in great need and in danger of an impending epidemic.

Edward Hardesty, who is wanted by the authorities at Plattville for the murder of John Weiland, January 2, has been arrested by the police of De Pere, S. D.

Eliza Thornton, a seven-year-old girl in Chippewa Falls, fell, striking her head and biting her tongue almost off.

The American Cigar & Tobacco company, which erected a mammoth plant in Sparta, has started operations. About 200 men are employed.

Fire destroyed the elevator at Dallas. The loss on building and grain is \$7,000, partly insured.

The Central house was destroyed by fire in Pittsville, which for a time threatened the city hall, post office and other nearby buildings. Several of the guests had narrow escapes.

Mr. and Mrs. O. Lansing De Forest, of Janesville, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. Mr. De Forest is one of the pioneers of 25 and a liberal descendant of the Huguenot, Jesse De Forest, founder of New York city.

Dean W. A. Henry, of the college of agriculture at the university, believes there will be a great increase in the growing of sugar beets in this state during the coming season.

HARRIMAN TESTIFIES.

Famous Railroad Man Tells Interstate Commerce Commission About the Merger.

Chicago, Jan. 27.—Before the Interstate commerce commission Saturday E. H. Harriman, of New York, the main witness of the day, made many statements that amazed the members of the body by which he was being examined. One of his main points was that consolidation of the great railroads of the country would be the best thing that could possibly happen, so far as the general public and the shippers are concerned. Such a thing, he said, would result in doing away with all freight rate discrimination. Competition by railroads, he added, reduced rates only for a short time. In his own way he told of the many deals between the various Pacific railroad companies, said the combine was a good thing for the country generally, and declared that it is an easy matter to raise \$70,000,000 offhand if a man's credit is good and he is dealing in giant railroad systems. Among other interesting things Mr. Harriman said while on the witness stand were the following:

"No agreement has been entered into regarding a division of trans-Pacific business between the Southern Pacific and the Union Pacific roads, nor between any other roads."

"The Union Pacific road is now operated just as independently as it ever was, like the Southern Pacific road."

"In acquiring an interest in the Southern Pacific stock the Union Pacific did so to prevent its control by some other line that might have diverted the Pacific and the Union Pacific roads against the Union Pacific system."

"Mr. Stubbs, traffic manager, has the power to utilize as far as possible the management in the various companies in the traffic departments by conference with the various officers of those companies, but he has no power to issue a tariff. Mr. Stubbs could make a rate on the Southern Pacific if he saw fit to do so."

"Under the new railroad system the business and earnings and the service and equipment of the roads interested have been improved and the service of business throughout the United States has been increased."

"I often rely on general talk as my motive in making big railroad deals—in fact, I relied on general talk in making a \$9,000,000 deal regarding which I am now being questioned."

"There is less chance of friction between the similar lines now than there was before an understanding was arrived at."

"Representatives of these lines can now hold meetings, get close together and talk over the various matters that they are able to eliminate distrust."

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 27.—A petition has been signed by grain men, lumbermen and merchants and shippers of Minneapolis to be presented to Gov. Van Sant asking that the fight against the so-called merger of the Great Northern Pacific and Burlington railroads be discontinued. The petitioners state that it is their belief that the proposed arrangement for the control of three systems by means of the Northern Securities company will be more beneficial to shippers than are existing conditions. They want stability of rates, they say, and believe that the Northern Securities company will secure this for them. Not only will the shippers of the twin cities be benefited by this stability of rates, but all classes of shippers throughout the northwestern states will be similarly affected. Petitions of a similar nature are said to be coming from other parts of the state.

PRINCE AND EMPEROR.

Wales Visits Berlin in Participation in Anniversary of German Emperor's Birth.

Berlin, Jan. 27.—The prince of Wales, who is to represent King Edward at the celebration of the birth of Emperor William to-day, visited the Prussian princes, Count von Buelow, the imperial chancery, the various ambassadors and other distinguished personages Sunday morning. Soon after one o'clock Emperor William and the prince drove in a closed carriage to the barracks of the first royal dragons, Queen Victoria's own. A triumphal archway of evergreens had been erected in front of the porch of the barracks and the regiment was drawn up in parade order. The band played the British anthem after the regiment had marched past the emperor and the prince of Wales, which latter proceeded to the regimental mess room, where luncheon was served. The party included the British ambassador to Germany, Sir F. C. Lacetelles, and his staff; Prince Albert and Wilhelm Eitel-Friedrich, and Prince Henry of Prussia. The luncheon terminated at three o'clock, when Emperor William returned to the castle and the prince of Wales took a train for Potsdam, there to visit the duchess of Albany and to lay a wreath upon the tomb of the late Empress Frederick. In the evening Emperor William and the empress gave a dinner party to the prince of Wales in the Elizabeth hall of the castle, at which the British minister, Count von Buelow and Count von Waldersee were present.

Receivers Appointed.

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 27.—Judge Jones appointed W. J. Naffelt and Nathan Lobman receivers for the "Fair," a department store, which failed several days ago. The liabilities are said to be \$100,000.

MATTERS IN GENERAL.

A million dollars a week is the cost of the United States army.

The two tunnels most needed in Europe now are for the Caucasus and the Pyrenees.

Because of the poor quality of Russian petroleum supplied to the German government has ordered in New York 200,000 gallons.

Such has been the increase of population in civilized countries that the space occupied by one person a century ago must now contain three.

The Lehigh university will offer a new and extended course in electro-metallurgy, beginning next fall. This is the first of its kind in the country.

Three young women of Mount Brook, N. J., went to New Brunswick to attend the theater there, intending to catch the last car home. They did not know that the time table on the line had been changed that day, and when the performance was over they were in a bad fix. In some way Edward H. Ridel, the millionaire manager of the road, heard of the trouble. He took them home himself in a special trolley car and came back alone.

A Novel French Invention.

Everyone has heard of that extraordinary Parisian institution known as the "Clique." Men are hired by the manager of a theater to applaud at the proper times, thereby insuring that a new play shall be well received by at least a portion of the audience. A certain Herr Zimmerman has done away with all this (or at all events with the necessity for it) by inventing a clapping machine. The sound is counterfeit applause produced by banging together leather airbags. A number of pairs of these bags are stowed away in various suitable places throughout the house, and can be set in motion by means of electricity at the will of the stage manager.—N. Y. Post.

Tax Delinquents in Saxony.

A novel way of dealing with persons who do not pay their taxes was adopted last year by the town council of Cotta, in Saxony. The defaulters' names were published in a list which was hung up in all the restaurants and saloons of the city. Those whose names were on the list could get neither meat nor drink at these places under penalty of loss of license.—N. Y. Post.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

In the last 23 years \$10,000,000 has been spent in this country upon an Indian population of 150,000, which makes \$10.40 per head per year.

The appropriations for the department of agriculture for 1908-09 were \$2,500,000. For 1907-08 they were \$4,000,000. For 1906 the amount asked is \$3,500,000.

A few years ago grapes were sold in the Santa Clara valley, Cal., for \$5 or \$9 a ton. Drought and vine disease have caused the prices to rise this year up to \$20 and over.

Morphine is used extensively in the town of Juana Diaz, Porto Rico. It is estimated by the insular board of health that out of the 2,500 inhabitants 1,000 are victims of this terrible habit.

Among United States government receipts this year are \$2,500,000 from the sale of public land, \$76,000 from penalties collected for depredations on public lands and \$222,000 collected from the tax on sealbills.

Porto Rican beef cannot be cooked American fashion and be other than tough and unpalatable, as it is killed about three o'clock in the morning, and eaten by 11 or 12 o'clock the same day.

The natives of Cuba and Porto Rico are large meat eaters, when they can get it, and the meat eaters are said to be noticeably stronger and healthier looking than the poorer classes, who, from necessity, are mainly vegetarians.

After nearly 11 years of constant work R. C. L. Perkins has completed a practically perfect collection of the fauna of Hawaii. He has been employed in this work by the British museum and the Bishop museum, both of which institutions will be enriched by complete collections.

CHICKEN FACTORY IN BOSTON.

Mechanical Devices Displace Nature in the Production of Poultry.

In one of the largest poultry-producing places of the east a large chicken-raising plant has recently been installed which is probably the most perfect in the world. The entire plant, in fact, is but one vast machine, each floor of which is devoted to the chicken-producing business. On the top floor are located the incubators, in which the unhatched eggs are placed on a tray and subjected to a heat of about 90 degrees. Beneath the tray, in which are hatched about 1,000 chickens a day, are the brooders, and here in a temperature of about 90 degrees the chicks remain for 21 days. After being born one day feeding commences, the fare being millet, ground oats and canary seed. For the first week they are fed five times a day, the amount of food being gradually increased, although given less often, their diet being gradually changed to include the coarser grains. By the rapid forcing method of feeding adopted it takes only a week or two to bring the chicken to a weight of two pounds.

The chicken is then taken to the floor below, where a very limited space is allowed for the running around and where a number of cramping machines are located. The crowded pens on this floor are the first and last glimpse the modern chicken catches of the world into which it is born. Here it begins to fatten rapidly, as the cramping machines force an abnormal quantity of food down its throat. It takes from two to four weeks to bring the weight of these chickens up to about six pounds, at which time they are exactly in shape for market.

They are then removed to the floor below where are the guillotines and plucking machines. Here they are disposed of more rapidly than in any of the foregoing processes, the killing and dressing being carried out with the greatest speed possible, so that the fowl may be placed in the packing barrel as nearly warm as possible and reach the market while perfectly fresh.

It is a surprising fact that the products of this establishment receive better favor at the hands of poultry buyers in the large cities than does the old-fashioned farm-fledged product. The owners of the plant expect to make a fortune out of their enterprise and are really making money fast already.

Aluminum Nails.

After many unsuccessful experiments and trials an alloy of aluminum has been made with which nails, staples and tacks can be made to compete with copper, says Hardware.

Among other advantages claimed for the new material is that it is not affected by the weather and will not deteriorate, as in laying roofs, lining tanks, etc. As the alloy is noncorrosive and nonpoisonous the new nails ought to find favor among makers of refrigerators and other articles used for food storage. When the difference in point of number and weight is taken into consideration it is seen that aluminum nails are about four cents a pound cheaper than copper nails. It is not intended to put them in competition with ordinary steel nails.

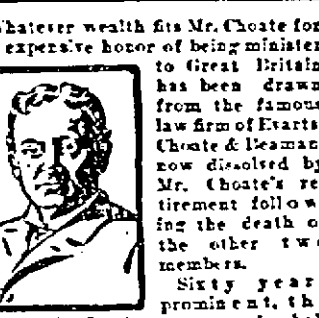
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Some Gossip of the Professions in New York City



Ambassador Choate.

Whatever wealth fits Mr. Choate for the expensive honor of being minister to Great Britain has been drawn from the famous law firm of Ervins, Choate & Beaman, now dissolved by Mr. Choate's retirement following the death of the other two members.

Sixty years prominent in the firm was for half that time the foremost in the city. James C. Carter has long been the "leader" of the New York bar, but to the people he was less known than either Ervins or Choate, while besides these two men there have been in the firm the Butlers, now both dead, Mr. Beaman and other prominent lights.

Four younger men will continue the business as "Ervins, Tracy & Sherman," Ervins being a son of the senator. They will do large business, but hardly the leading one any longer. This honor will probably go to Parsons, Ogden & Shepard, whose senior named member is counsel to the sugar trust and whose junior ran for major last fall on the Tammany ticket.

There are other big firms, of course, like the Hoadley-Hauterbach combination, or that of Francis Lynde Stetson, who was once law partner of Grover Cleveland. Hoadley is an ex-governor of Ohio. Ex-Gov. Wise, of Virginia; ex-Gov. Hill, of New York, and half a dozen others, not to speak of ex-Speaker Reed, of Maine, frequently appear in New York courts, but far more frequently burrow in their offices silently absorbing fat fees for advice. Litigation, and especially criminal litigation, are in these days largely to specialists.

Criminal lawyers, indeed, are hardly mentioned in the same breath as such grave and revered seniors as I have named. They are always men of little professional standing if I add that they are often unscrupulous enough to justify that lack of respect. I should merely repeat what ex-Judge Howland has more diplomatically hinted in a recent magazine article. News of paper advertising, the manufacture of evidence and tricky delays are a part of the ordinary tactics of the chapeau who for a consideration keep murderers alive as long as possible.

The Earnings of Lawyers.

The senior member of a great law firm may draw as much as \$100,000 per year from his profession. Besides having opportunities for favorable investment that increase his means. Even the most junior of the juniors, the eighth or ninth man in, may consider his fortune made, as he has only to wait long enough. The common lawyer, to advance by the death or retirement of those ahead of him, drawing from \$5,000 to \$10,000 even from the beginning. But even the "junior" junior partnerships are not so easy to get. Unless one is the son of a great lawyer he can hardly get a partnership unless he brings definite business to the firm. Ten years ago their best way to do this was to get a political office and make a reputation in it, then retire from politics with what business he could gather, as in the case of Mr. Reed. Nowadays, especially in the case of younger men, those who do well in political offices are strapped up as officers of financial corporations; law firms are becoming more and more great aggregations, even with half a dozen or more partners drawing business from various sources.

Hard to get started? Why, of course. Yet I personally know a dozen men under 40 who have a good, independent city practice beginning as green country boys, without a "pull." They generally begin by getting an assistant district attorney or the clerkship of some municipal board or committee that will pay \$2,000 or so a year. The rest is easy, if the man makes friends and has ability.

In the aggregate such appointments are numerous. District Attorney Jerome's office alone has employment for more than 50 young lawyers; the corporation counsel's office for nearly as many more. In the public service at this moment in one capacity or another may be 200 or 400 young lawyers. Others have jobs in the post office or elsewhere to support them while getting admitted to the bar, and hold this work until they can walk alone.

As a rule I think country boys are more apt to get political offices as a starter and branch out independently or in small partnerships, city boys more apt to begin at the bottom in big private offices. Most of the foremost men in the profession are country bred; such men often give substantial assistance to young men from their "old country" or their "old college." New Yorkers have little feeling of local coherence.

Perry Belmont's Campaign.

Talking of politics—did you ever hear of a more extraordinary campaign than that which Perry Belmont has waged for congress in the Seventh district?

The Belmonts are an old family by now. When they came, the name was Schoenbergs, meaning a "beautiful mountain" in German. An "Erasmus" does an "Erasmus" in French. They were scarcely prominent from the first as agents of the Rothschilds; special prominence came through marriage with the Newport descendants of Commodore Perry. August Belmont was fond of the turf, and that fondness

as well as some of his commercial ability has descended to August Belmont, Jr., who keeps the banking business going, while Perry Belmont and Oliver Hazard Perry Belmont attend to the society end of life.

There's rivalry between the two. Years ago Perry went to congress, got into a tilt with Mr. Blaine and otherwise became known. Then he retired from politics. Recently "O. H. P. Jr." as Brother Oliver is called for short, began "talking politics" politically joined the democratic club, by turns nicknamed and quarreled with Croker, and was "angel" to an expensive political weekly.

This walked up Perry Belmont, who is said to have been afraid that people would turn out to his brother the same he won, as both have the name "Perry" blown in the glass, so he set out to win a special election in congress, first persuading the incumbent to give up the job and run for another, which he did not get. In politics Perry is a "good thing"—good for anything from a wash boiler to a Christmas turkey—and much fun was made of his generosity during the campaign. If he was supposed to have been especially

